The Weekly Post.

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THE SUN AND THE DEW-DROP.

Serene was the night, and the moon in her beauty
Sail'd on thro' the depths of the star-studded sky;
Not a sound, save the plaintive sigh of the zephyr,
Which seemed to my ear like some soft lullaby.

But in vain did kind nature lure me to slumber,
Tho' silken my coverlet, downy my bed;
Sleep, tho' I sought it, came not to soothe me,
Or still the wild throbbing's of heart and of head.

I arose from my couch of unrest and of sorrow;
Beauteous the morning, surpassingly fair;
But tho' nature was smiling my heart was still heavy,
For sad was the ruin which grief had wrought there.

A dew-drop which shne in the beams of the morning,
Attracted my gaze with its clear, brilliant ray,
As the bright sun with still purer lustre endowed it,
As he rose from the East on his luminous way.

But anon, ere the sun had attained its meridian,
That dew-drop so lovely had vanished away,
And soared to the God which at morning arrayed it,
In all its bright beauty absorbed in his ray.

That dew-drop so fleeting, so pure and attractive,
Doth often remind me, my darling, of thee,
Bright was thy life's morning, and pure as the dew-drop,
But O far too fleeting, too transient for me.

But precious the lesson the sun and the dew-drop
Have in sympathy given my grief to control,
Which sheds, ever constant, by its blessed teaching,
Bright comforting rays o'er the night of my soul.

That God who didst shed on my child in life's morning,
Those bright tints which charmed the mind and the sense,
Too fair for this cold, blightining, bleak world he thought her,
And bore the sweet flow'ret to brighter climes hence.

I laid her to rest underneath the green willow,
And naught could my grief-stricken spirit console,
But now feel assured that it was love that removed her,
Ere the stains of maturer life sullied her soul.
—*Irish Times.*

GEN. JACKSON'S LOVE STORY.

His Chivalric and Romantic Affection for his Wife Through all the Changes of his Career.

Colonel John Donelson, a wealthy and enterprising Virginia surveyor and father of Mrs. Jackson, emigrated to Tennessee with his family about the year 1780. He descended the Hudson River to the Tennessee, thence down the Tennessee to the Ohio, up the Ohio to the Cumberland, and up the Cumberland to the vicinity of Nashville, where he fixed his home. It was a voyage of 2,000 miles and attended with much adventure and peril. His daughter, Rachel, then a girl of ten or twelve years, shared its dangers as well as the dangers of her father's settlement in a country infested by murderous savages, where children could not go a blackberrying without an armed escort. Under such circumstances she grew to be a bold, handsome, engaging, but, from lack of opportunity, uneducated woman. Her father's fortunes rapidly increased under thrifty and wise management until he came to be regarded as the richest man in that part of Tennessee, so that the hand of his vivacious and winsome daughter was deemed an inestimable prize, and she therefore had many suitors. During a temporary residence in Kentucky she made the acquaintance of Captain Lewis Robards, a gentleman of good appearance and respectable family. A mutual attachment sprang up and marriage was the consequence. It proved unfortunate. The husband was of a morose, suspicious nature, while the wife, who had been greatly indulged from childhood, was lively, gay, confiding and too much inclined to innocent coquetry perhaps to please a spouse of such a disposition. He grew uneasy about the attention she admitted from a Mr. Peyton Short, a lawyer, and highly accomplished, for whose society—living under the same roof, as it happened—she seemed (to Robards) to have taken a fancy. This free, high spirited, but most virtuous woman that she was, naturally resented this feeling on the part of her husband, and, detecting his espionage upon her conduct which had misled him into suspicion, with the willfulness of her sex she continued to receive Mr. Short's civilities until Robards was enraged beyond decency, and their frequent quarrels were a matter of general remark. A separation became inevitable, and Mrs. Robards prepared to return to her mother in Tennessee, her father having recently been killed by the Indians. Short was on his way to Virginia upon business and heard this. He very improperly addressed Mrs. Robards a letter, condoling with her in her trouble, avowing his affection for her and suggesting that she apply for a divorce, and if the suit was successful proposing to marry her and remove to the Spanish settlements on the Lower Mississippi, where he had some interests. This letter, which was confidentially intrusted to a friend to be delivered to her, by some accident fell into the hands of her husband, and he immediately started in pursuit of Short. He did not overtake him until he reached Richmond, Va. Short denied any guilt whatever on the part of Mrs. Robards (as he did to his dying day), admitted the folly of his letter and that he alone was to blame, and expressed his willingness to fight Robards, if that was his object. A compromise was effected, by which Short, to avoid scandal, and to save the woman he had injured by his imprudence further harm, paid to Robards the sum of $1,000, and thus appeased his jealous anger. This transaction, which is well authenticated, fairly illustrates Robard's character.

Mrs. Robards in the meantime had sent for her brother, Captain Samuel Donelson, and under his protection was taken to her mother. She retained until the last the respect and love of her husband's mother, with whom they lived at the time of the separation, and who used all her persuasion to prevent it, and they parted with mutual embraces and tears.

Robards, on his return home from Virginia, was, after some time, convinced that he had wronged his young wife and sought a reconciliation, visiting her in Tennessee for that purpose. Trusting in the sincerity of his admissions and repentance she consented to live with him again but made it a condition that he should purchase land in the neighborhood of her mother and reside there. To this he agreed, but several months elapsed before arrangements for a separate establishment could be completed, they in the interim making their home with Mrs. Donelson.

At the time there were boarding with this lady two young attorneys, Andrew Jackson and John Overton. The latter had read law at Harrodsburg, Ky., and lived with the senior Mrs. Robards. He there made the acquaintance of her daughter-in-law, and on his removal to Nashville this acquaintance enabled him to find a home with Mrs. Donelson. He introduced Jackson to her, who, too, was received as a boarder. They occupied a small cabin to themselves, taking their meals at the family table. Their presence was felt necessary in those perilous times on account of danger from the Indians, who were constantly committing depredations in the neighborhood. On Mrs. Robard's arrival her condition, of course, became known to them both. Overton had already been aware of it, and both deeply sympathized with her. Jackson, who was chivalry in his deportment towards women, paid her the most polite attentions. When reunited with her husband he congratulated her upon the prospect of restored domestic happiness, and without dreaming of disturbing it, continued as polite in his duty to her as before. This excited again the jealousy of her unprincipled husband, and all the former bitterness between them was revived. Jackson heard of it, sought an interview with Robards and expostulated with him upon his conduct. An angry altercation ensued, which ended by Jackson threatening to cut Robards's ears off should he ever mention his name in any disreputable connection with that of his wife, and he sought quarters elsewhere. After this the parties lived very wretchedly together for several months and until Mr. Robards was informed of the settlement her husband had made with Short in Virginia, by which he had accepted money from the former, as already related, in compensation for his (supposed) damaged honor. At this her indignation knew no bounds, and she at once resolved to separate from him absolutely and forever. This resolution was duly made known to him, and he returned to Kentucky. He applied to the Legislature of Virginia (of which Kentucky was then a part) for a divorce on the ground of abandonment, the authority for granting divorces then residing in the Legislature. This application was not resisted, and the report reached Tennessee and was universally credited that a divorce had been granted. The Donelson family and friends certainly fully believed it.

In the spring of 1791 Mrs. Robards, in company with some friends, visited Natchez, descending the river on a flat-boat. Jackson was of the party. It was either during his absence or immediately upon his return to Nashville that he heard of the divorce. He decided to marry Mrs. Robards if she would have him, consulting with her family in advance and obtaining her consent and approval. With this purpose he again visited Natchez. His suit was at first declined, and it required three months' assiduous courtship before Jackson could obtain the fair lady's consent to their union.

After living together in the marriage relation most happily for a couple of years, Jackson, industriously practicing his profession and rising rapidly in distinction, was surprised to learn that no divorce had been granted by the Legislature of Virginia, but only an act passed empowering the Court of Mercer county, Ky., where Robards lived, to impanel a jury to try the case and grant the petition upon legal proof. This Robards had delayed doing until after Jackson's intermarriage with his wife and when he himself had formed a marital engagement which he desired to consumate. So he brought suit, as authorized, in the Mercer Court on the ground of Mrs. Robards living with one Andrew Jackson, and on that ground obtained it.

In the winter of 1794 Mr. Jackson was again married to Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Hays and a Miss Boyd and some others of the family were present.

The General was devotedly attached to his wife. I find frequent allusions to her in his correspondence, always evincing anxiety for her health, comfort and happiness. The most stately, the most courtly of gentlemen, accustomed for many years to the best society, and polished in his manners to a degree which attracted the attention of thoroughbred people from abroad; his little, homespun wife managing her household affairs, her kitchen, her diary, her slaves; familiar with and kind to the highest and lowest, the most hospitable of women, even tendering her pipe to a guest as a token of her hospitality; rude, unpolished and unlettered, but faithful, tender and true, she was to him the dearest of human creatures.

"I knew Mrs. Jackson well," once remarked General William O. Butler, "and she was one of the best of women. Certainly a kinder-hearted soul never lived. It was interesting to observe the General when she was in his company. His eyes were constantly upon her, and he seemed to anticipate her every wish."

Mrs. Jackson died very suddenly of heart disease shortly after the General's election to the Presidency. This ailment had been aggravated by the cruel aspersions of her character in the newspapers and the flaming indignation of the General in consequence, chafing for, but denied as he was, the opportunity of avenging her. She was frequently seen weeping on this account. She had never desired the General's candidacy. When informed of his election she simply remarked: "Well, for Mr. Jackson's sake I am glad of it, but for myself I am not."

Her death occurred in December, 1728. She was attending her domestic duties as usual, apparently in tolerable health, when she suddenly uttered a loud shriek, placed her hand upon her bosom and sank fainting and struggling for breath into a chair. The General, who was in an adjoining field, was summoned and servants were despatched for medical assistance. He had long apprehended such an attack and was greatly agitated. Until her death, four days afterwards, he was constantly at her bedside. On the evening of the second day of her illness she appeared to be better, and insisted that the General should lie down, but he refused. Two more days of suffering and anxiety succeeded, he remaining with her still, her watchful and agonized attendant. A further change for the better and her tender protestations that he should take a little rest at length induced him to retire to an adjoining room. He had only partially disrobed when he heard her utter a long, inarticulate cry and immediately rushed to her. She was dead! He could not believe it. He ordered the doctor, who had constantly remained with her, to bleed her, but it was useless. When all signs of returning life were lost and preparations were making for her burial he requested in a choking voice that four blankets should be spread upon the table upon which she was to be laid out. "If she does come to," he pitifully exclaimed, "she would lie so hard upon it." He sat all night long by the corpse, with his face in his hands, inconsolable, and in the room all the next day the picture of despair.

When visiting the Hermitage, in the summer of 1878, I copied, verbatim, from the marble slab which covered the remains of Mrs. Jackson, the following memorial:

HERE LIES THE REMAINS OF
MRS. RACHEL JACKSON.
Wife of President Jackson,
Who died the 22nd Dec, 1828.
Aged 61.

Her face was fair; her person pleasing; her temper amiable and her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures and cultivated the divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods; to the poor she was a benefactor, to the rich an example, to the wretched a comefort, to the prosperous an ornament; her Piety was hand in hand with her benevolence and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do Good. A being so gentle and virtuous slander might wound but could not dishonor. Even death when he tore her from the armes of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her god.

This inscription is believed to be the composition of Major Eaton. The stonecutter came as near spoiling it as he could.

Mrs. Jackson's portrait hangs in the parlor of the Hermitage. It was painted by Earl, and presents a fair, buxom female of middle age, rather fantastically attired, but very goodly and pleasing withal. There is nothing in history or romance comparable to Jackson's devotion to this plain little woman. "She was my life and my stay," he was accustomed to say in speaking of her after her death. In making a disposition of his estate he one day remarked to a friend with whom he was consulting, and was advised by him in certain matters that must have met the approval of his judgment, but after some moments' reflection he sadly remarked: "No, it cannot be. She" (pointing towards the garden) "would not be pleased with it, and, dead though she is, her wishes to me are law."

Mr. N. P. Trist, who was for a while the private secretary to the General when President relates the following:

"One evening after I parted with him for the night, revolving over the directions he had given about some letters I was to prepare, one point occurred on which I was not perfectly satisfied as to what those directions had been. As the letters were to be sent off early next morning, I returned to his chamber door, and, tapping gently, in order not to awake him if he had got to sleep, my tap was answered by "Come in." He was undressed, but not yet in bed, as I supposed he must be by that time. He was sitting at the little table, with his wife's miniature—a very large one, then for the first time seen by me—before him, propped up against some books, and between him and this picture lay an open breviary, bore the marks of long use. This book, as I afterwards learned, was her prayer-book. The miniature he always wore next to his heart; suspended round his neck by a strong black cord. The last thing he did every night before lying down to rest was to read in that book with that picture under his eyes."

Apache Wives and Mothers-in-Law.

[From the San Francisco Post.]

When a brave concludes to marry, either a first or any subsequent wife, the manner of his courtship is the same. He makes no effort to become agreeable to his intended bride—indeed, rarely if ever notices her, or speaks to her, except in answer to questions she may put to him. He pays more attention, however, to her male relations, particularly her brothers, if she has any. Finally, if he becomes satisfied that a declaration will not be rejected, then the whole affair is accomplished in a few hours, and generally in this fashion: At night he takes the presents intended for the girl's parents, who alone are entitled to receive any, and places them near the lodge in which she resides. If the presents are horses they have their trappings also, and are tied with macate near the lodge; if a cow is to be given, a single straw, or a cow's horn, which signifies the intention, is tied to the lodge. If the presents are accepted, which, almost always happens, the girl goes in the morning and builds a new lodge or hut for herself and husband, and puts the straw in it for their bed. If the man is rich there is some ceremony about the marriage; if poor, very little or none.

Before finishing this story I will speak of a strange custom among these Indians for which they can give no reason. It is considered a great indecency for a man to look at his mother-in-law's face, and still more to speak to her. If by chance they happen to come close together, one runs in one direction and the other in the opposite one, until they are several yards apart. Sometimes if they happen to be near of an age, pretence of intending to approach each other is indulged in as a joke. For instance, the son-in-law is in a hut, and the mother approaches near enough to be heard, and calls to him that she is approaching. He replies: "Do you not know I am here?" She answers: "Yes, but I am coming all the same." He then dares here to come, but invariably when he perceives she is getting nearer than good breeding allows he takes to his heels, to the great diversion of the lookers-on. I never heard any reason given for this custom, but it is universal, and never broken over except in very extreme cases.

The Buddhist Solomon.

[From the London Times.]

We shall give as a small specimen of what Schiefner has brought to light from the canonical books of the Buddhists two stories, both in the spirit of the story of Solomon's judgement—the one in a more rudimentary, the other in a more developed form.

"A man took off his boots and left them on the shore before he went to bathe in the river. While he was bathing another man came, took the boots, tied them around his neck, and plunged into the water. When the first had bathed, he went on shore and looked everywhere for his boots. 'What are you looking for?' said the man in the water. 'My boots' he replied. 'Where are your boots?' the other said. 'If you have any, you should tie them round your neck before you go into the water as I have done.' Then the first said, 'But the boots you have round your neck are my boots.' Soon a fight arose, and they went before the King. The King commanded his Ministers to settle their dispute, but after sitting in judgment the whole day they went home tired in the evening and could not settle anything. Then a clever woman, Visakha by name, when she heard of the lawsuit said, 'What is the use of examining and cross-examining? Say to one man, 'Take this boot' and to the other, 'Take that boot.' Then the real owner will say, 'Why should my pair of boots be divided? But the thief will say, 'What shall I do with one boot?' The King followed her advise and the thief was discovered."

The next story approaches more closely to the judgment of Solomon, and as the matter in despute is settled without the cruel order of the King to cut the child in two, the Buddhist may even claim a certain advantage over the Semetic story. "A householder had married a wife, and when their marriage remained childless he married a second. When the second wife became the mother of a son she was afraid the first wife would hate and injure the child, and, out of love for her son, she agreed with her husband that the first wife should be the reputed mother of the boy. After a while the husband died, and as the house belonged to the son, the two wives began to quarrel, which of them should live in the house with her son. At last they went before the King. The King commanded his Ministers to settle the despute, with the usual result that the judges could make nothing of it. The clever woman Visaka, then said: 'What is the use of examining and cross-examining these women? Tell them we do not know who the real mother is, and that they must settle it for themselves. Let both lay hold of the boy and pull with all their might and who ever can pull the hardest shall have the boy and the house.' When the tussell began the child being pulled very hard, began to cry. Then the true mother let go and said: 'Anyhow, if he is not torn to pieces and killed, I shall sometimes be able to see him.' But the other woman tore him away with violence. Then the violent woman was beaten with a rod and the true mother was allowed to carry off her child."

The Modern Mahometan Pilgrim.

[Review of Mrs. Burton's "Arabia, Egypt, India."]

Of the 80,000 pilgrims returning from Mecca, 800 were taken on board the Calypso. They were stowed away like cattle. Their habits, too, were cattle-like. They covered every square inch of deck, and every part of the bold fore and aft. They were "packed like sardines—men, women and babies—smelling of cocanut oil." They were indeed, "a heaving mass of cocoanut oil, rags, filth and putrid sores and misery." Except to cook their messes, or to fetch water, or to kneel in prayer, each never moved out of the small space taken possession of at the beginning of the voyage. "Gaudy jackets and wraps were on the strong and rich ones. The poor were barely covered; they were skin and bone and half naked, with a rag round the loins at most. They had each with them a cooking pat, some opium, a handful of grain and a pot to drink out of." During the fifteen days of the voyage twenty-three pilgrims died. They died not of disease, but of privation, fatigue, hunger, thirst and opium—of vermin and misery." The dead soon found a place of repose at the bottom of the sea. The body had attached to it a piece of money, so that the world might be reached in a not destitute condition.

Mrs. [illegible] how much mute, patient [illegible] a witness of among the p[illegible] often "spent the whole [illegible] dark, staggering abo[illegible] with sherbet and food [illegible] eating dysentery, fever [illegible]a." She found that the [illegible] with marvelous facility. [illegible]urs of cold kill off half a doze[illegible] they eat rice, they beg a few h[illegible]gar, they lie down, and they giv[illegible] ghost." This tallies with the [illegible]ience of a medical man who used [illegible]ompany Coolie emigrant vessels from [illegible]alcutta to Trinidad. The Coolies, he said, had little hold upon life. They would, if vexed by any semblance of ill-treatment, apparently make up their minds to die. They would even say that by such a time, they would die, and would be true to their word. Mrs. Burton found that the religious prejudices of the pilgrims often prevented them from accepting her gifts of food. Speaking of a man almost dead of hunger, she says: "I fetched him a large plate of rice, and carefully scraped away all the outside that he might not suspect us of having touched it. He took it, looked wistfully at it, and thanked me, and as soon as I turned away threw it into the sea. I then gave him two apples, and he ate them because I could not touch the inside." The pilgrims themselves were not kind to one another when kindness was most needed. "Once they bid fair to die their dearest leave them lying in the fierce blaze of the sun, or in the night wind and damp, and give them neither to eat nor to drink. 'Khalas!' they say, 'it is finished!'—it is not worth while, it is wasted." Some of them with plenty of money prefer to die of starvation rather than to part with their rupees.

A Dead Man's Check.

[N. Y. Sun.]

The following question is propounded by an esteemed correspondent:

"A merchant of New York sends his check in payment of consignments sold by him, and dies before the check is presented at his bank. Has the bank a right to refuse payment of that check, funds being there, until after legal steps have been taken to administer upon the estate or to probate his will."

The bank ought not to pay the check if it has notice of the death of the drawer.

THE English people in ten months drank the following number of gallons of wine:—Sherry, 3,319,000; port, 2,392,000; claret, 3,463,000; champagne, 1,171,000; Spanish red wine, 852,000; other kinds, 1,193,000 gallons.

PRESIDENTIAL NEWS.

How Different People Regard the Same Subject.

The Mention of Tilden and Kelly, Thurman and Field.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR'S WELL KNOWN IDEA.

[Letter in New York Sun of Tuesday.]

* * * And while I am as sensible as can be of Tilden's shortcomings, no thoughtful man can fail to see fail he represents the transcendent idea of self-government, and, as Lord Chatham said of Wilkes on a like occasion, if he were the worst man in the realm he ought to be sustained for the sake of the principles he represents. Moreover, no mistaken idea of the delicacy of his relation to the subject should have prevented him, as the chosen representative of the people, from arrainging their betrayers.

The people are not deceived by the personal outcry against Tilden. They know that has nothing to do with the public question involved in his renomination. It is but an attempt by the enemies of popular rights to evade the issue on the public buestion.

IN THE NATURE OF A WARNING.

[Letter From Newark, N. J.]

The friends of Samuel J. Tilden are watching with deep interest the proceedings of Kelly, Field & Co., in New York State, and they give the Democracy of the country fair warning (speaking only for themselves, and if the National Convention slaughters Mr. Tilden at the behest of John Kelly & Co., they will find some solid Democrats who can and will kick as effectually as John Kelly ever did, and who will not expect any money from the Republicans or any offices either.

If Mr. Tilden is a candidate and is fairly beaten, whoever is nominated will receive the hearty support of Tilden's friends in this city. Next to Mr. Tilden we consider Horatio Seymour as able a man as the Democracy have to present to the people, but if Mr. Seymour's health was so frail last fall as to prevent him taking an active part in favor of the regular Democracy of New York, it is hardly probable that he could stand the campaign of 1880 even with the Kelly plaster to strengthen his back.

JOHN KELLY'S BLUNDER.

[Graphic's Albany Letter.]

Mr. Kelly, in announcing his program beforehand, makes it clear sailing and settles the question at once—that the regular delegation from this State to the National Democratic Nominating Convention will certainly be in favor of Mr. Tilden, or any person whom he favors. Should he, as some of his special friends assert that he proposes to do, decline to be a candidate, but press some other man for the place, Mr. Kelly has taken the very step that will make that role an easy one for Mr. Tilden to carry out. The idea of a man with the little political tact of Mr. Kelly showing his whole hand before he plays it to such a skillful wire puller as Mr. Tilden, is one of the curious features of the Democratic situation. This he has done, and Mr. Tilden now can tell just what card to play, and when and how to use his trump.

Not all the anti-Tilden men who were in Albany at the time of the Kelly conference last week participated in it. There were others here, including Dewitt C. West, who spent much of their time in laboring with ex-Governor Seymour to induce him to be a candidate. The ex-Governor, although looking remarkably well, persisted in his refusal to allow his name to be used for the reason, among others, that he could not stand the excitement of the canvass or of the office, were he elected. It seems very doubtful whether the anti-Tilden men can get Mr. Seymour to consent to be a candidate. Some of the delegates left for New York for the purpose of visiting Hugh J. Jewett, to ascertain how the land lies that way, as well as the extent of the reported boom for him.

Mr. Kelly has cast his whole die on the supposition that Mr. Tilden will press his own nomination, and placed the sage of Gramercy Park in the position where he can take a delegation to the National Convention from this State without a contest, and thus strengthened his hands in nauging the nominee. It will be a strange thing if, after these developments, every aspirant for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency do not make haste to send their friends to Gramercy Park, and endeavor to make alliances with him for his support in the National Convention. There was a time when the candidates for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic side desired the assistance of Mr. Kelly at the convention, but the late conference has ended that.

THE MIX IN NEW YORK.

[New York Sun.]

If anybody can tell us where in the present deplorable condition of things a ray of sunshine is to be discovered lighting up the immediate future of the Democratic party in the State of New York we will feel obliged for the information.

We know the Kelly men have an answer ready. *Kill off* Tilden. The Tilden men respond: *Kill off* Kelly. But neither of these gentlemen is quite ready to be killed off.

If Mr. Tilden were as adroit as he is reputed to be, and as cunning as he is in some respects able, he would have seen to it that these dissentions in the party should never have reached their present height and dimensions.

But Mr. Kelly and Mr. Tilden are both too old to be made over. Such as they are we have them for leaders—almost certainly leaders to defeat.

HUNTING UP A NEW CANDIDATE.

The New York *Times'* Washington correspondent, discussing the Democratic Presidential situation, and after putting Horatio Seymour out of the field, continues in this vein:

With his (Seymour's) name absolutely out of the canvass, there remains prominently before the public only Senator Bayard. His friends are working quietly and adroitly to bring about his nomination. That they will succeed, however, is not believed by those who know best the wishes of the Democratic managers. Mr. Bayard has some strength in South Carolina and one or two other Southern States. It is stated, and currently believed here, that August Belmont and one or two other men of his class are giving him warm support, and when the time comes will give him much material aid. Despite this assistance, however, the prospect of his nomination is so remote as to be hardly worth discussing.

This being the situation as to the leading candidates, some of the more far sighted Democrats in the Capital are just now busily engaged in looking about for some man who will antagonize no one, and who may ultimately be hit upon as a compromise candidate. David Davis, these gentlemen say, does not "fill the bill," because he has no State behind him, and would not be popular with the masses of the Democratic party. Hancock and Randall, it is claimed are equally ineligible, because they cannot hope to carry their own State of Pennsylvania, and for the further reason that it is regarded as absolutely necessary for Democratic success that at least one great Northern State be won by the personal popularity of the candidate. This is the argument of Senator Thurman and Judge Field of the Supreme Court, who, by the way, is rapidly looming into prominence as a probable candidate. Those who advocate his claims state that he can, if New York adopts the plan of selecting electors by Congressional districts, secure at least eleven electors in that State, and carry California, Nevada, Oregon and Colorado. These (the Pacific Coast States,) assuming that the South would be solid, would make his total vote 151. It is assumed, as stated, that he would secure eleven votes in New York and fifteen in Indiana, leaving him New Jersey, Connecticut and Ohio as the battle-ground of the campaign. Mr. Field, it may be well to state, professes the utmost friendship for Tilden, deplores the difficulty his brother Cyrus has had with that gentleman, and there can be no doubt that both he and his friends are working quietly for the Democratic nomination.

Senator Thurman, like Mr. Tilden, is firmly convinced that he is the most available candidate who could be selected by the Democracy. His friends argue that Sherman will never be able to carry the Republican Convention; that Grant will certainly be the nominee of that party, and that against him Thurman could carry Ohio and Indiana with very little trouble or expense, leaving the campaign to be fought in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It is at least certain that Tilden, Bayard, Thurman and Field are actively engaged in an effort to secure the Democratic nomination, and that, unless all signs fail, they will continue to press their claims upon the party until the meeting of the National Convention. It is regarded here as equally certain that David Davis, Hancock and Randall, for the reasons stated, can have no hope of leading the Democracy in the fight about to commence.

IS IT A SET UP JOB?

Charges that a Cameron Delegation Will be Elected.

Mysterious Maneuvers of Republican Manipulators—Nobody Knows.

Republicans as well as Democrats were greatly astonished Tuesday at the formal notice printed in the Radical organs, of a call for a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee to be held at the Court House on Saturday afternoon next. Diligent inquiry developed the intelligence that the meeting is called to elect delegates to the Republican State Convention, which will in turn select delegates to the National Republican Convention. A large number of local statesmen of the Republican persuasion were interviewed, but the most diligent squeezing failed to discover who are candidates for the position of delegates.

IT'S A CAMERON TRICK.

"Well, what is the idea of electing the delegates by the County Committee instead of by regular conventions as heretofore?" asked the reporter of a leading Republican who professes to know a thing or two about the inside workings of the machine.

"It's a set up job. Chris Magee and his crowd are managing the thing. They will elect delegates to do the bidding of Cameron, and can better carry their point by having the committee elect than by having conventions elect the delegates."

"Why, Cameron is supposed to be for Sherman, isn't he? Where are the Grant and Blaine men?"

"The first point is to make a Cameron delegation, and they will do it whether the Grant or Blaine men like it or not."

AN INNOCENT PROFESSOR.

While cogitating over this little piece of information the reporter met Prof. Wm. R. Ford, Secretary of the Republican Committee:

"Who are running for the position of delegates to the Republican State Convention?" asked the scribe.

"I don't know" replied Mr. Ford.

"Why, you're Secretary of the committee."

"That's true but I don't know who will be the delegates. I don't think there will be any trouble on this side but there may be in the Allegheny districts."

"How is that?"

"There are two factions over there."

Further questioning was useless. Mr. Ford could not predict the complexion of the delegation, and couldn't name a single candidate except Josiah Cohen, Esq., who is a candidate from Allegheny.

HE'S DOWN ON HARTRANFT.

Major E. A. Montooth was accosted. "I don't know who are candidates."

"When were the delegates last elected by the committee instead of by conventions?"

The Major cogitated a few moments, and then "gave it up." He never knew of the committee electing delegates to the State Convention.

"What will be the complexion of the delegation?"

"If the sober thinking men take a hand in the matter it will be Blaine. The hurrah boys will select Grant delegates."

"I hear that Chris. Magee will fix up a Cameron delegation. Cameron is for Sherman, isn't he?"

"Those who profess to know say so. At the last National Convention Cameron went down to Cincinnati ostensibly for that ball of putty Hartranft, who is n't fit to be dish-washer in a hotel, but he knew he had no chance of nominating him. Cameron wanted to hold the balance of power, and at one time thought he could swing the convention for Hartranft. It was a blessing for the country that he couldn't."

FRED SAYS GRANT.

The reporter rushed upon Fred Magee on Fifth avenue, last night, and in answer to the question as to who wanted to be delegates to the State Convention, said Fred:

"I don't know. I have given more attention to business than to politics for weeks past.

"Whom will the delegates support?"

"It will be a Grant delegation, of course."

Fred's voice died away as he entered the Postoffice building and hied himself back to the little room at Rutan's establishment, where the politicians were doubtless even at that time fixing the thing up to make a Cameron delegation. At least the reporter surmised that from seeing several of Magee's friends enter the same door.

Half a dozen other politicians were interviewed but innocent souls that they are, they had not the least information. They were all as dumb as oysters. The mysterious manner in which the manipulators are going about the thing is in itself a very suspicious circumstance that the Blaine men and Grant men too, for that matter, should consider. Will the Blaine men allow themselves to be hoodwinked? Can the Grant men afford to send a Sherman delegation from the great "State of Allegheny?" Arouse, ye freemen!

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ACROSTIC.

Mixture malicious,
In nowise nutritious;
Nux vomica's votary,
Circumlocutory,
Erst meretricious.

Proud peregrinator,
Immense agitator,
Ever pernicious!
—*Hackensack Republican*

IT is said that the English mission was tendered to eight gentlemen successively, and declined by all of them.

THE gross funded debt of Boston on the 31st of December last was $43,022,816. Of this amount $4,328,950 matures this year.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS publishes a letter in *Bell's Life* offering to wager £2,000 against £1,000 that he can kill 1,000 pigeons quicker than any man in the world.

IT is reported that Mr. Flood, the California millionaire, whose daughter is soon to marry Ulysses Grant Jr., has given her $2,500,000 in four per centum government bonds.

THE general drift of Democratic sentiment is in favor of the Seymour and Hendricks ticket. And it is perhaps as strong a combination as the party could make.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

MISS MILDRED LEE, the daughter of General Robert E. Lee, is visiting at the home of W. W. Corcoran, in Washington. The Lee Monument Association of Virginia have raised $20,500 for a monument to the Confederate leader.

WHEN Clay and Crittenden served in the Kentucky Legislature their pay was $1 a day. "Considering the difference in material," says the Cloverport, Ky., *News* "that would be an extravagant salary for the modern legislator."

WHEN asked whom he wanted nominated for President the other day Governor "Blue Jeans" Williams of Indiana replied: "Why, Hendricks, of course." Mr. Benjamin Harrison, who ran for Governor against William in 1876, favors the nomition of Blaine.

THERE is talking of sending Colonel Bob Ingersoll to the Republican National Convention as a delegate from the District of Columbia. Ingersoll is still for Blaine, with Grant as second choice. He will be expected to disport himself eloquently, as he did in 1876.

THE open winter is a serious disadvantage to the ice-gathering industry on the Hudson River. In ordinary seasons at this time of the year there are usually employed there 10,000 men, 2,000 boys, 800 horses, and 100 steam engines, and $20,000 is paid out daily in wages.

SAN FRANCISCO *Post*: "An old lady, 110 years old, came into the Senate gallery a few days ago and was carried down the steps to the front seat, and she asked the same question that all the young ladies ask when they come. She wanted to know which one was Conkling.

THE funniest thing about a reformed man is that the day after he swears off from drinking he wants to deliver a lecture on intemperance. Dan Rice just now wants to tell everybody how much better it is to lead a sober and virtuous life, and yet Daniel has scarcely given it a fair trial.

MR. KEOGH the Secretary of the National Republican Committee, says that the Southern delegation to the Chicago Convention will be about equally divided between Grant and Sherman, and that Grant, Sherman or Blaine will be nominated, for there will be no "dark horse." Mr. Keogh himself is for Grant.

MR. HENRY IRVING is studying the new Irish play, "Robert Emmett," written by Frank Marshall at his request, and he predicts a great success for it. Another new Irish play, founded on the land question, and said to be written by a member from Lowth, will shortly be produced at one of the London theatres.

MR. OLIVER DAIRYMPLE, the great Minnesota farmer, intends to cultivate thirty thousand acres of wheat this year. He will have twenty steam-thrashers in operation with one hundred and thirty-five reaping-machines. Last year he employed six hundred laborers, and this year will increase the number to seven hundred.

GOV. WILTZ, of Louisiana, in his recent message recommended that the old State House at Baton Rouge should be so far completed as to accommodate the General Assembly at its next biennial session, which begins in May, 1882, Baton Rouge having been fixed on by the adopting of the new constitution as the permanent capital of Louisiana.

WHEN Commodore Vanderbilt wished to start in the steamboat business, says Cornelius Vanderbilt, he had but $9,000 of the $15,000 necessary for a purchase, and his wife went to a corner where she had concealed the $10,000 she had saved without his knowledge, and brought forth the needed funds, thus laying the foundation of the Vanderbilt fortune.

A YOUNG Boston lawyer said to "No-Hell Bob:" "Colonel Ingersoll; I must say I never heard an orator equal to you except Wendell Phillips." That was considered of course the very highest eulogy that a Boston man could make any orator. "Well," said Ingersoll, "I don't consider that any compliment at all. Wendell Phillips is no more an orator that a mathematician is a poet."

THE Hon. Rodman M. Price is visiting California after an absence of 28 years, and is experiencing a series of pleasant surprises. He says: "The railroad carried me through cities and towns that when I left here were unbroken plain and wilderness. The ferry-boat brought me to a city front and a city rising on the hills back of it that was as much like the city I left as the New York of to-day resembles the place that Hudson discovered.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.

BLAINE'S STAR RISING.

The way the BLAINE people in this State are beginning to show their strength, is well calculated to disturb DON CAMERON'S dreams of dictatorship and future cabinet positions. Wherever there is a fair opportunity to measure strength, the BLAINE men are in the ascendant; they beat the GRANT partisans easily, and SHERMAN is hardly mentioned. "Honest JOHN" has very few friends in Pennsylvania. Crawford county has just instructed its delegates for BLAINE and Montgomery county on Wednesday did the same. These are two representative counties, one in the East and the other in the West. We do not believe on a fair and thorough canvass GRANT could carry a county in Pennsylvania against BLAINE. DON CAMERON evidently had an appreciation of the fact in calling his State Convention for the unprecedentedly early date of February 4. This affords his henchmen in many counties an excuse for not calling county Conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention. They will do the work by County Committees, in which the CAMERON faction prevails, owing to the extraordinary faculty of the clan in looking ahead. Take Allegheny county, entitled to eighteen delegates, as an illustration. There was ample time after the State Convention was called to have had a County Convention, fresh from and representing the people, to select delegates to the Febuary Convention. CAMERON'S instructions however, were that the County Committee must do this work; it is reliable and will elect just such men as are wanted in Harrstburg on the 4th of February. We hear subsitutions on the county committee now command a good price, and we would advise patriots who have not sold out their credentials to consider nothing less than fifty dollars.

We think it may be set down as a fact that Mr. DON CAMERON will abandon his purpose to initiate a national GRANT "boom" at his February convention, to be taken up in turn in New York, Illinois and other States. It will require all his energies and spare cash to secure a delegation to Chicago committed to his personal interests and obedient to his will. It may be doubted whether he will be able to do this, and it may be a question whether he can prevent an expression in BLAINE'S favor. The fact is the BLAINE combination have been working up Pennsylvania for the last year, with great secrecy and skill; the recent expressions from county Conventions in favor of BLAINE are evidences of this. Mr. BLAINE has always felt that he was deprived of the nomination in 1876 by treachery in the Pennsylvania delegation at Cincinnati. He has expressed his determination not to be cheated that way this year. He holds DON CAMERON responsible for HAYES' nomination and his own defeat. So it is tolerably clear if Truthful JAMES makes the White House landing, CAMERON will not get a sniff of the kitchen scraps, unless indeed it becomes a necessity for BLAINE to buy him at Chicago. That may change the situation somewhat. But DON must have something to sell, and therefore he must secure absolute control of the delegation to Chicago. It is on this his future hinges.

THOSE MAINE JUDGES.

It is well to keep the action of the Supreme Court of Maine on "technically defective returns" before the people, until the inconsistency of the Court is lastingly impressed on the public mind. On the 22d of December, 1877, it gave the following opinion, signed by Judges APPLETON, WALTON, BARROWS, DANFORTH, PETERS and LIBBY, viz.: "*It is to be regretted that votes are lost by the negligence of town officers but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty, and, knowing it, will perform it.*" On the 3d of January this same court, in answer to inquiries put to it by Gov. GARCELON, declared that "*the representative is not to be depriced of his right because municipal officers have neglected their duty.*" And again, and lastly, in reply to questions undoubtedly drawn up by direction of Mr. BLAINE, and starting out with false assumptions or statements of facts, and emanating from persons purporting to be President of the Senate and Speaker of the House respectively, the same court reply: "*No person is to be deprived of his position because of the dereliction of those whose duty it was to send in the returns.*" We ask every reader to note carefully the opinion last quoted, compare it with the one rendered on the 22d of December, 1877, covering the same state of facts, and then say if it is to be wondered at that a great many people do not have a very high degree of respect for the Supreme Court of Maine. The Judges are all Republicans but Judge LIBBY, and he advised Gov. GARCELON in conversation, that his method of canvassing the vote was strictly legal. Afterwards, he says, he changed his mind after consultation with the other Judges.

TAMMANY THREATS.

It appears from the reports of the New York papers that the Republican leaders took great interest in the anti-TILDEN gathering at Albany last Wednesday, and encouraged it by their presence. There were about fifty of the bolting Democrats present. The resolutions adopted foreshadow an organized opposition to Gov. TILDEN'S nomination or election by the JOHN KELLY combination, like that engineered against Gov. ROBINSON; but whether it will be able to cast 70,000 votes, or any considerable vote, against TILDEN, should he be the Democratic candidate, nominated by a National Convention, may well be doubted. But it cannot be denied that these movements, unjustifiable as they are, impair the availability of Governor TILDEN, as a candidate in a State where success is necessary to a national triumph. This is not the worst of it. There are probably over 400,000 thousand Democrats in the State of New York, who adhere to the regular organization, which is supposed to be favorable to the renomination of Governor TILDEN. This is *the* Democratic party of the State, powerful in numbers and of tried fidelity to the organization. How will these Democrats be affected by a meager minority attempting to dictate, by threats of another bolt, who shall or who shall not be nominated? True men are not controlled by threats, but rather impelled to follow their convictions, and we assume this will be the case in New York. Unless withdrawn by the act of Gov. TILDEN, his name will go to the National Convention as the choice of the New York Democracy. The KELLY bolters by their threats, are forcing New York Democrats into line for TILDEN, just as last fall they compelled the nomination of Gov. ROBINSON by threats they would not support him. Many Democrats, and we suppose the party in the State, would welcome defeat in preference to yielding to such dictation. This is the ugly feature of the business, and we suppose the one that induces the Republicans to lend a helping hand to the disorganizers. In New York city there is a coalition between the Republicans and the Tammany faction to divide the municipal spoils, and these spoils after all, are a matter of greater concern to Tammany than the election of a Democratic President. Although the regular Democracy had a plurality in the city at the last election, they are deprived of the fruits of their victory by the Tammany-Republican coalition, on the basis of a division of the offices, the Republicans exacting the lion's share, although comprising only a third of the voters. The action is natural, the way politics go, but what claim can the Tammany or KELLY faction have on the Democracy of the Union to advise, let alone dictate, when they advertise their treachery to the Democratic organization by a close union with the Republican party. It is true, as we have maintained, these New York city politicians, banded together in Tammany Hall, would sacrifice the Democratic party of the nation to retain the municipal plunder they have harvested for so many generations.

We speak only of the effect of the bolting movement threatened on New York, but what its influence may be in other States is of greater importance. We assume it will strengthen an impression very general throughout the country, that unless the New York dissensions are healed Gov. TILDEN will not be able to carry the State. This of course will weaken him in the National Convention, for the belief is fixed that success in New York is essential to the election of a Democratic President. We do not believe Gov. TILDEN will enter upon any struggle for the nomination, either in the Convention or in the election of delegates to it. If it goes to him it must go as a free will offering. Among the people the belief is earnest and deep-seated, he should be nominated; but it is doubtful whether this sentiment will find full expression in the National Convention, composed as it will probably be of active politicians, who have no great love for TILDEN. Here we leave the question for the present.

THE GRAIN BLOCKADE.

The grain blockade engineered by KEENE and his syndicate of speculators is attended with disastrous consequences to the shipping interest in New York. A dispatch from that city says there are now at least 250 ocean craft in the harbor, of a capacity of 600 tons and over, all patiently waiting such times as it will please Mr. JAMES KEENE and his Wall street associates to let go the grain. These vessels are all under European flags, chiefly British, German and Scandinavian. Some of them have been lying on the dock (and, therefore, paying wharfage) for four months, and it is not unlikely that they may be sold to pay expenses. There is a possibility too, that KEENE and his associates may have overreached themselves. The *Herald* of Saturday says:

The Keene clique made the mistake of supposing that the great amount of wheat shipped to Europe during the autumn represented a demand for immediate consumption, when, in fact, it was a mere precaution against a great rise in American prices, looking to the future, and intended to secure the profits of the winter and spring trade for European instead of American speculators. * * *

The artificial keeping up of the price in America has simply had the effect of enabling the other wheat exporting countries to market their product. Their supplies have been poured into England and have kept down the price, while the Keene syndicate has maintained its blockade at Chicago in the vain expectation of a rise which has not come, and which the present state of the English market shows is not likely to take place. The Chicago "corner" will necessarily break, and it is now a question not of weeks, but of days. To borrow the apt word of the London *Economist*, the Keene operation has been "isolated." It could have been successful only by controlling all the grain marts of the world. Mr. Keene and his associates will make no money, but they will gain some wisdom.

On the first of the year the stock of wheat on hand in English ports was 1,476,988 quarters, against 838,239 on the first of January, 1879.

WE have a lot of snobbish rich men in this vicinity, who occasionally air their ignorance and idiocy, by talking about a "strong government," in the idea that some man should be chosen President to make it strong, as if the strength of the Republic was not in its written Constitution and the millions of citizens who will lay down their lives to maintain it as the supreme law of the land. GEO. WILLIAM CURTIS in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*, discusses this idea with sound sense:

There is no more intolerable and unrepublican nonsense than the talk of the necessity of "a strong man" in the President's chair. It is the cry of distrust of American institutions. It is a cry of welcome to those who despise a Republic and disbelieve in it. What we need is not the government of a strong man, but of a strong people, that is, of a people strong in their loyalty to law, strong in their faith in free popular institutions, strong to maintain every bulwark of liberty and the Republic, which the experience of a century and the example of our best and wisest patriots have erected. Our government cannot be "stronger, than it is without ceasing to be a popular government.

THE *Gazette* seems to favor the plan of choosing Presidential electors by Congressional districts in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Well, why not extend it to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan as well. If the change is such a meritorious one, let us have it in Pennsylvania. Minority representation is a sound principle, but to apply it, in the case of a national election, in one State for a partisan purpose, and exclude it in others, although it may be strictly legal, is the essence of wrong and injustice. The Republicans of course have the power to do it in New York, but we very much doubt whether they will attempt it, not because that party is troubled with any notions of fair play or equitable dealing, but because it would be a confession of weakness that would cost more than it would come to. At least that seems to be the opinion of leading Republican politicians of the State, as we read interviews the New York papers.

THERE has never been anything more farcical in this country than the hoax worked up by some unscrupulous wags, which caused the Rump Governor in Maine to summon to the Capital on Thursday and Friday all the available military of the State, and impelled Mr. BLAINE'S press agent to send broadcast over the land mysterious plottings to burn and assassinate. The Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Herald* says the Maine trouble has its origin in the diet and beverage of the people. Too much ice water and pie, seasoned with whisky, bad gin and worse brandy, is what's the matter. The mollifying influence of lager is denied the people under the Maine law, which cannot be enforced against the more compact alcoholic liquids. The Fusionists have sent a series of questions to the Supreme Court, but that body of sages will of couse decide against them.

THE Spanish Cortes on Wednesday, by a vote of 230 to 10, passed a law for the abolition of slavery in Cuba. By the new law, all slaves more than fifty-five years of age are freed immediately. The rest are made free by a graduated system ending by the total enfranchisement of all slaves in ten years. In the circumstances such a system is better, no doubt, than a general emancipation taking effect at once would be. The colored people, by the method adopted, will have time to prepare for a change of a radical character. The 21st of January, 1880, like the 1st of January, 1863, will be henceforth a red-letter day in the calendar of the African race.

THE taxpayers of this city will be confronted with an increased levy for the coming year, as the Finance Committee seems to be impressed with the fact that temporary loans to pay interest don't increase the receipts nor pay debts in any practical sense. Judgments against the city are ignored in estimates, interest piling up in the millions at seven per cent., yet there be Councilmen who refuse to look the matter square in the face, or adjust our difficulties in the readiest manner, as to put the Treasury in possession of funds so that a commencement shall be made, at least, towards liquidating the debt.

IF Mr. CAMERON'S young men have things fixed had they better not call a meeting of the County Committee to elect eighteen delegates to Harrisburg? Allegheny county is entitled to four delegates in the Chicago Convention, but who they will be is locked up in the inner consciousness of three or four of Mr. CAMERON'S lieutenants. The Republican party of the State of Allegheny is not consulted on the subject. Down South the party leaders take the views of plantation darkeys on such questions.

SETH A. TERRY, Secretary of the Territorial Savings, Building and Loan Association at Washington, is a defaulter to the amount of $35,000. He was for many years in the Bureau of Refugee Freedman and Abandoned Property under the Christian soldier, General O. O. HOWARD, and while there invested liberally, like the philanthropists surrounding him, in the claims of colored soldiers. It is supposed that he never recovered from this pious enterprise, as the Government has not yet seen fit to allow him any of the bills which he holds against it.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Blaineites are springing up in Ohio, in a way that threatens JOHN SHERMAN'S hold in that State. A BLAINE Club has just been organized at Columbus, with a large membership, in which General JOHN BEATTY and other well known Stalwarts are prominent.

THE death of A. W. FOSTER deprives the community of a well known and valued citizen, a man of high integrity and intelligent and deep-seated convictions on public matters. He was always earnest in his beliefs, but it was the earnestness of a close and conscientious study of affairs.

AT the Maine election for Governor, it is worth bearing in mind that the Republican vote was 69,110 and the Fusion vote 69,918. BLAINE in his speech said the Fusion Legislature was backed up by the Fusion party, thus admitting a majority of the voters of the State was against the Rump Legislature.

THE New York *World* is having a delightful time just now in putting outside its select little party, Democrats who will not accept Mr. BAYARD'S measure to demonetize greenbacks. Senators BECK and COKE are the last of the ejected. The *World* recalls a very small fly on a very large cartwheel.

THERE will scarcely be a repetition of the absurd system of voting in Maine after the present severe lesson. The old Puritan style was adhered to, as it would never do to admit there could be any wisdom out of New England. Perhaps Rhode Island may adopt a Republican form of government during the next generation.

AN Irish demonstration in Washington city on Tuesday evening was attended by the chief men of the city, among whom was Hon. W. W. CORCORAN, who subscribed $1,000. The meeting was addressed by Senator THURMAN, Speaker RANDALL and other prominent members of Congress, all of whom subscribed liberally. The ball is moving.

THERE was a grand exodus from the Kentucky penitentiary on Friday and Saturday, Governor BLACKBURN having pardoned eighty-four convicts, whose crimes consisted of nearly everything in the catalogue. A Legislative Committee recommended these pardons, because of the dreadfully unhealthy condition of the prison. It was almost certain death to remain there.

THE most alarming symptom of the GRANT demoralization comes from the borough of Washington, Pa., where BLAINE is ahead for delegates. Just think of the home of MCKENNAN, HALL and MURDOCK, hallowed by frequent visits of the great ULYSSES to his incomparable cousin SMITH, given over to BLAINE of Maine. Have judges and marshals and census takers lost their grip, or have they, too, succumbed to the storm raised against a third term?

THE House of Representatives yesterday, by a decided vote decided it would not meddle with the finances. The question was on BUCKNER'S bill, requiring the National Banks to keep half of their reserves in coin. The bill was defeated—ayes 79, nays 158. Mr. BAYARD had best take warning by this and permit his legal tender repealing bill to sleep the sleep of the just. It is clear there will be no financial legislation at this session of Congress.

GEN. SHERMAN'S free and easy tongue is about to get him into trouble. General Boynton, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, once severely criticised General Sherman's memoirs especially as to his account of the affair at Shiloh. Recently the *Gazette* has been making war on Cowles of the Cleveland *Leader*, Boynton aiding in the work. To retaliate on the latter, Cowles' paper interviewed Sherman, who stated that Boynton was a man entirely without character; that for a thousand dollars he would slander his own mother; that he is very persistent and energetic in manufacturing falsehoods, and made many similar remarks referring to Boynton's attack upon the accuracy of Sherman's work. Boynton wrote a note to Sherman, inclosing a copy of the interview, and asked Sherman if had been correctly reported. Sherman replied in the affirmative, and repeated what he said. Boynton at once took steps to bring a libel-suit, and his petition will be filled in a day or two. Boynton also publishes a card in which he says he "will select a tribunal and a form of action which will afford General Sherman an opportunity to prove the truth of these statements or exhibit him to the world as a reckless slanderer."

THERE is a revival of the anti-Chinese movement in California, and bills have already been introduced to the Legislature prohibiting corporations from employing Chinese labor and refusing business licences to firms composed in whole or part of persons not citizens of the United States or eligible to become such. Governor Perkins (Rep.) in his inaugural message says that the general government must be looked to for a "complete suppression of the evil" of Chinese immigration, and predicts that the Republican party cannot long remain indifferent to the question. Exactly.

APPARENTLY it is as true now as it was in Paul's time that the office of bishop is one to be desired. Aside from all its other advantages, it seems to be eminently conductive to longevity. The venerable Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country, now in his 86th year, has been making a calculation on the subject. He reports that the youngest of his predecessors in office lived to see 76 years, and that the average age at death, if he himself were to die to-morrow, would be 82 years. One of his predecessors reached 89 and another 86 years.

M'LAIN'S TRIAL.

Three Days' Testimony in the Braddock Murder Trial.

One Physician Says There Was Blood on the Shovel and Another Says There Wasn't.

The Defense Opens—They Try to Prove an Alibi—Where was M'Lain That Fatal Night?

Thursday, January 22nd, was the ninth day of the trial of Samuel McLain for the murder of little Sammy Hunter. The Court was packed on this day as on every subsequent day up to the time of going to press.

Dr. E. A. Wood, who made a critical examination of the shovel in order to discover whether blood was there, testified that he did not think the stains on the shovel were made by blood, as was reported in these columns last week. Dr. Wood did not declare the stains were positively not made by blood, dut did testify that he thought they were not made by blood, that his examination failed to reveal blood.

SAYS IT WAS BLOOD.

On Thursday morning Dr. W. C. Shaw, who also made an examination of the shovel gave his testimony. It was as follows: Dr. John Dickson or Dr. Wood, I don't know which, gave me a specimen scraped from the shovel; I think it was from the edge or between the middle and the sides of the shovel; I made a microscopic examination of it; a hasty examination was made that day in the office, but without any great results; I frequently made examinations afterwards; began almost immediately after I went home; labelled the specimens, and for the first few days examined them frequently; I first provided myself with a few small phials and then took the white of an egg, and dissolved the specimens in it; I placed some of the material on the glass slide and examined it under the microscope; at the first examination I thought I saw something like corpuscles; I examined it in a few days afterwards; have some of the same slides that I had at first; I didn't discover the globules; I examined with a higher power; I examined first with a power of 250 or 300 diameters, but generally with a power of 500 or 600; I found after examination what I took to be blood crystals also blood globules, with projecting points on the edges of them, that is, oblong and not round; I find that condition, prepared in the same way as I did before, in the albumen, and I find them in the original slides that I have yet; I examined this with albumen, within a week past; I placed the dried substance on the slide and then added the albumen to it on the slide and placed the glass cover over it; where I had an excess of albumen the material was dissolved more readily, but in some cases, where the albumen was not so plenty, it left here and there unexpanded globules or masses of red materias, on reflected light; where there was plenty of albumen, I would discover more expanded globules and more of them; I could see in them crystals, and besides I would discover chloride of sodium crystals—large crystals, rather in a state of disintegration partially; I think I also found them resembling something like the bi-concave disc, that is pieces of blood; they were generally, however, in the other form; I used both natural and artificial light; I afterward used glycerine and distilled water—a small quantity of each; I was able to find corpuscles swelling up, becoming disc like, and continuing to swell, sort of apple shaped, and then perfectly round and almost transparent—very clear; I was able to find the same style of crystal specimens in the other, only smaller, but maintaining the same shape; I also saw what resembled a bi-concave disc; the corpuscles were blood.

CERTAIN OF IT.

I made these examinations, all within the last two weeks, until I felt certain what I had seen, and until I was sick of the business; I did not examine any other portions taken from the shovel prepared in any other way; on the 17th of March last a man came into my office with a broken nose, and I took some of the blood on a piece of cotton; I prepared this blood in the same way as the other, but did not commence to examine it until within the last two weeks; with the glycerine and water, I commenced immediately; with the other, I have it on the slides, as at first; the examinations were made in exactly the same way; I thought that the corpuscles and crystals of the one corresponded with the corpuscles and crystals of the other, in size; I obtained the blood of a sheep, of pork and beef, last March; I examined them in the same way, with the same materials; I thought that the corpuscles and the crystals were much smaller in the blood of these animals than what I found in the substance of the shovel, but they had the same general outlines; the color of the corpuscles and crystals was the same in the blood of the man as in substance of the shovel (coat shown); I examined two specimens from this coat, in the same manner and with same material, with a corresponding result to that of the shovel substance; the corpuscles and crystals resembled more those of the substance of the shovel than those of animals; I also compared them with the blood of the man I got on the 17th of March, and with the blood I got on the 30th of March, and they were alike; the corpuscles from the coat were blood and the crystals, I took to be blood crystals.

On cross-examination Dr. Shaw said he had not made the use of the microscope a specialty. In answer to a direct question as to whether he considered his method of testing reliable, he answered that he gave his testimony for what it was worth. Being pressed for an answer as an expert, which he said he was not, he, in answer to the question, "Do you say that this method of determining the presence of human corpuscles or hematire crystals, is reliable?" said, "Yes, sir; I made that test after the authority of one or two authors, using albumen, which is said to be one of the best materials. Tanner is one of the authors, and the other, I think, is Draper."

THE DEFENSE OPENED.

After some unimportant testimony the prosecution closed, and the defense opened. In his opening speech one of the counsel said that they had rarely been called upon to try a cause of such importance and of such mystery. The efforts of the Commonwealth's counsel, he said, deserved commendation. Before outlining the defense, he hoped it would not be amiss to ask, as the first step preliminary to all evidence, that two fallacies should be put out of it. He referred to the instinctive desire to punish somebody, without regard to justice, and to the almost universal habit when confronted with a theory, to ask "Who did it?" if the defendant did not. The defense were not here to give an explanation of this murder, but simply to say: "Here are facts to establish the innocence of this defendant;" it was not their duty to explain where, or by whom, or when it was committed; that was for the Commonwealth. The defense would present a map, showing clearly the locality in all particulars. They would claim that everything was irreleyant except the story of Gross, the testimony of Churchill, the finding and identification of the body, and what little medical testimony there was, supporting the theory of the Commonwealth. The defense would claim that no man would or could take away the life of the meanest animal, upon the testimony of this negro. They would claim that when a man said that when two blows on the back of the head will make a person fall toward the person who does the striking, he says what is incredible. They would claim that when a man says that upon the perpetration of this act by one man, another, wholly unconcerned, brings the means of concealing the body, he tells what is impossible to believe. They would claim that when a man says he sees such a murder within the call of a thousand men, and says nothing of it, until two or three days afterwards, he puts himself not only in the light of being disbelieved, but in a darker and deadlier glare. They would claim that when a man swears that on a foggy evening he could mark the outlines of two persons from the stable to the river, he only adds another to the monstrous statements that have gone before. The same criticism applied to Churchill. They would claim that the murder could not have been done at the time described, because there were too many persons around. They would show that more blood should have been found; that the finding of the bucket at the river, the cries heard by the man across the river and the presence of the man Dowden at the place—a man who seemed to regard the presence of a dead body in the river as a very trivial matter, ought to awaken the eyes of the jury and turn them in another direction. They would claim that the Commonwealth had utterly failed to show a reasonable motive. They would claim that no particle of testimony establishing the fact alleged that there were blood and hair on the shovel had been adduced, which was not beneath the contempt of a well or an ordinary informed chemist or physician. The speaker excepted the Drs. Schooley as to hair. The defense would account for every moment of the half hour within which this murder must have been perpetrated. The fact that a man saw two men carrying a bundle or sack corroborated nothing but the act. The actor must be identified, and identified in a different way. They would put on the stand men of eminent scientific attainments to disprove the testimony of the experts of the Commonwealth; and, finally, they would prove McLain to have always been of good reputation, and incapable of committing such a deed.

FIRST WITNESS FOR THE DEFENSE.

On Friday morning Wm. Brentlinger, civil engineer, took the stand as the first witness for the defense. He testified that he had stood where Gross had stood, and said that persons could not be seen all the way down to the river; they could not be seen to the railroad, from the place where Gross had first stood, because a shed was in the way, and only at one or two places in the ravine, from the other point at the bars where Gross had stood. He had also made trials at the stable door, where Gross said he had stood when he saw McLain strike Sammy Hunter. He had made them at different times in the evening between six and seven o'clock, a few days after the death, and could not see persons he had placed in the stall. From the right hand side of the door he could not see the stall, because the harness hanging up obstructed the view.

Thomas Keogh testified that he was with Mr. Brentlinger when he made the tests, and corroborated him in the main. On cross-examination he said that a person walking on the bank of the ravine could be seen from the barn all the way down to the river.

WHAT MICHAEL GEISAL KNOWS.

Michael Geisal being called testified to being Samuel Geisal's father. I did not know Sammy Hunter except by sight; as near as I can judge, he came about ten minutes after the whistle blew; he came to the trough, watered his mule, and I had some grease prepared and was greasing the stock in general; he said his mule had a sore on the side; a knot on the belly-band had rubbed the sore off; his mule was the last; he made an attempt to wash the mule with a dinner bucket; I said he was a little late, "don't mind washing him, but just put him in;" Mr. Brinton was there, and says, "what kind of grease are you using?" I said turpentine and hog's fat; Sammy had gone into the stable; I ordered him in; I went into the stable next the Connellsville railroad, and set the grease in that window; I came back into the middle of the stable; Blotzer and Sammy Hunter were there, and I think a boy of the name of James Cox; I looked in and found a mule I had missed; went back and got the grease and greased it; Herman Blotzer was cleaning it; when I came back, the only one I noticed was H. Blotzer; after some little work my son pulled out his watch and said, "Pap, if you want to make that train you had better go. It is now 28 minntes past 6 o'clock;" I then put on my coat and left; McLain's boy, Sammy Cox, McLain and my son were there when I left; McLain's boy was standing along with his father, next was Cox and next my son, standing under the overshot; I did not see McLain nor my son in the stable; McLain was engaged all evening under the overshot; I left at 6:28 and took the train at Braddock and came home; had to walk a short mile; was ahead of the train probably about four minutes; last time I saw Sammy Hunter was when he went in the stable, this was about ten or twelve minutes before I left; he drove a blind mule—the only blind one we had; it stood in the fourth stall from the door on the right hand side; the shedding went a little past the middle door.

A DARK STABLE.

The stable was very dark even in daylight; a person standing inside could see, but to go in he couldn't at first; a lantern was hung up a minute or two before the boys commenced to go in.; I took it down before I left; I took it with me in the gable end of the stable, and after McLain hung up the harness I gave him the lantern; at that time the door of the stable was shut; I know Mr. Brinton; I know Theodore Gross; the last recollection I have of the colored boy was before the boys all left the trough; I saw him standing in Brinton's stable door; then afterwards I saw the Brinton stable door shut; I did not see him again; I saw him with a horse at the gate; as near as I can judge it was about five o'clock; he was washing its legs.

A STENOGRAPHIC REPORT.

The defense offered in testimony the evidence of Sammy Cox, as taken before the Coroner's jury. Cox being sick and unable to appear, Walter Kelly, the stenographer who took the testimony then, was put on the stand to prove the correctness of the report. The Commonwealth objected to admitting the testimony, as it gave the Commonwealth no opportunity to cross-examine the witness. The defense replied that the witness was put on the stand at the inquest for the Commonwealth, and therefore the latter should not object. Mr. Marshall stated that a decision by Lord Chief Justice Holt allowed the admission of such testimony in all cases where the life or liberty of a person was in jeopardy. The Court finally decided to admit the testimony, the Commonwealth being allowed to cross-examine Mr. Kelly in regard to the report.

The Commonwealth then gathered from the witness that he had been instructed to take the testimony by Mr. Audley, another stenographer in the employ of the Allegheny Valley railroad. Mr. Audley instructed him to write out the report. He didn't know who the report was for, further than that it was for any whom it might concern. An examination in reference to the accuracy of the report was then made, the witness testifying that it was correct, although admitting that there was one point in the testimony as noted in the report, where he did not catch the answer and therefore didn't try to get it. He was accompanied on the train to Braddocks by Mr. Scott, reporters of the press and others.

WILLIE M'LAIN'S STORY.

Willie McLain, sworn—My father is Samuel McLain. I remember the day Sammy Hunter was killed. I was at school that day; after school I went home. I staid at the barn until half-past six o'clock. I went home with father. After supper I went to the store after some caps. I shot them with a toy pistol; after I left the store I went home. I stopped on my way home at the switch. After I went home we sat down and ate supper; father sat down with me. After supper father sat and took a smoke. After that he went down to the bottom. I did not see Mr. Brinton that evening; I saw pap and Sam Geisal and Mr. Geisal at the barn after I came home from school. I knew Tom Sullivan and Jim Sullivan. I saw Sammy Hunter at the water trough washing his mule's legs. There was a tumbler and a spoon in the bucket. James Hurley was there, too; I do not know when James Hurley went home; my father was fixing up the stable for the horses; he was working with a saw and hatchet; I saw old Geisal that evening; he was greasing a mule's shoulder; Mr. Geisal went away fifteen minutes before me and father went home; Sam Cox and James Geisal were there; the middle door is a double door—a long door cut in two; my father did not leave me until we went home; I saw Gross that evening; I did not see him when we were leaving for home; my sister was at home when we got there; my sister's name is "Ag"; my sister spoke to my father when he sat down; I am eleven years old; I was ten years old then; I go to school at Braddocks; Sammy Geisal went home when we went home; Jimmy Cox went home with Sam Geisal.

Cross-examined—I went straight up to the farm from the road; I got over the fence; I don't know who was in Richardson's store; I don't remember who sold me the caps; my father carried the butter home in his overcoat pocket; it was a gray overcoat; Mr. Richardson's two boys were on the porch of the store when we got them; we went across the field home; my father ate supper with me that evening; my mother and sister were home that evening; I don't know what time it was when we ate supper; James Hurley was there before I came; school let out that evening a little after three o'clock; the school is in Splinterville; the school is farther away from the farm than our house is.

Court then adjourned.

THE TWELFTH DAY.

Upon the opening of court on Saturday morning, the twelfth day of the McLain murder trial, Willie McLain, the son of the defendant, was again called up for cross-examination, which developed nothing new.

Judge Bailey said that the admission of the testimony of Sammy Cox, taken at the inquest, had given him more trouble than anything else during the trial, and he decided that it should not be admitted. Mr. Marshall, for the defense, said they would make another offer of it and argue the points, which Judge Bailey said he would be glad to hear.

Maggie McLain, daughter of the defendant, was then called. She testified that her father and her brother Willie came home to supper together on the evening of March 5th about a quarter of seven o'clock, as near as she could remember. After supper he took a smoke and then left on the 7:30 train for East Liberty, coming back home at ten o'clock with a lot of groceries, flour, etc. While he was away Mr. Walton, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. McEwen and Samuel Geisal and another man called to see him, the latter two sometime after the others. James Hurley geve some unimportant testimony.

John Huff, a boy twelve years old, testified to having seen McLain and his son Willie going home, while witness and another boy were trying to get a drunken woman off the railroad track. The train west on the Pennsylvania railroad passed while they were still assisting the woman. Witness denied that he had been offered $2 50 to come and testify in the case. Mr. McCormick, Detective Furlong and John McLain had talked to him in regard to his testimony.

James Boyd, Robert Lindsay, John R. Denhalm, John Woolslayer all testified that they saw McLain at Torrens station that night.

Mrs. Mehard, who kept a boarding house near the steel works, testified that Samuel Geisal boarded with her on March 5th. They had supper about seven o'clock that night. Geisal came home about half-past six or twenty minutes of seven, and sat in the kitchen until supper was ready. Mr. and Mrs. Bider, Mr. Duffy and a nephew of witness and Geisal sat down to supper together. After supper Geisal went out. She heard of the murder of Sammy Hunter about ten o'clock, and at that time Geisal was asleep in bed. Witness woke him and he got up and went out, coming back to bed about one o'clock. The Connellsville railroad could be seen from the kitchen door of the residence of the witness.

John McLain a son of the prisoner testified that his brother Willie was not at home at twenty minutes to six o'clock when he took supper. He saw his father at Braddock station at twenty minutes before seven o'clock.

Continued on Fourth page this issue.

DEATH OF ALEX. W. FOSTER.

An Old Journalist's Demise—Sketch of His Life.

The death of Alex. W. Foster, Esq., is announced. The sad event took place at his residence on Craig street, Bellefield, on Saturday last. He had been ailing on Friday, but his condition was not considered serious and so peacefully did he pass away that the members of his family, who were present in the household, did not know of his demise till they discovered him dead in bed about 7½ o'clock. Mr. Foster was born in Greensburg, May 4, 1814. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to practice before he had reached the age of twenty-one. In 1834 he was married to Miss Caroline Singer, sister of George and W. H. Singer, of Singer, Nimick & Co., who still survives him. In 1830 he became editor of the Pittsburgh *Times*, one of the leading weekly papers of the day. He subsequently removed to Mercer, Pa., and in 1841 was appointed State Attorney for the county, the appointment having been made by the Attorney General. He came back to Pittsburgh and, in 1847, in connection with Col. J. Harron Foster, he established the *Dispatch*. He was senior editor of that paper from 1847 to 1850, when he sold out his interest to his brother and resumed the practice of law. The deceased differed with the opinions of his brother so greatly that the two signed their initials to their various editorials in the *Dispatch*.

In 1846 Mr. Foster was elected President of Common Council. From 1857 to 1859 he served as City Attorney. In 1860 he retired from the practice of law and engaged in manufacturing enterprises. In 1873 the deceased was employed as writing editor of THE POST, and he wrote many brilliant articles while in this position.

The deceased was one of the early members of the Third Presbyterian church, and latterly of the Bellefield church. He was a strong Presbyterian his love for the faith having been inherited, as his grandfather and great grandfather were prominent Presbyterian preachers. Mr. Foster was one of the original members of the Duquesne Greys, and one time held the rank of Lieutenant. He was a staunch Democrat, who stood up firmly for his political convictions.

Mr. Foster's only brother died a dozen years ago, and his only remaining sister, is the wife of Maj. Gen. Crossman, U. S. A., now on the retired list. He also leaves a wife and six children, including four sons—Alexander W., Jr., a member of Council, Dr. George, residing on the South Side, Lieutenant J. H., of the Regular Army, now at Nassau, in search of health, and Charles G., editor of the *Labor Tribune*.

The funeral services will be held at the late residence of the deceased, at two o'clock this afternoon. The interment will be private at a later hour. On Saturday morning Mr. Foster was appointed a viewer in a Shaler township road case. He was dead at the time, but the Court had not learned the fact.

THE SAILOR'S CONSOLATION.

One night came on a hurricane.
The sea was mountains rolling,
When Barney Buntline turned his quid,
And said to Billy Bowling:
"A strong nor'wester's blowing, Bill;
Hark! don't ye hear it roar now?
Lord help 'em! how I pities all
Unhappy folks on shore now!

"Foolhardy chaps who live in towns—
What danger they are all in!
And now are quaking in their beds
For fear the roof should fall in.
Poor creatures! how they envies us,
And wishes, I've a notion,
For our good luck, in such a storm,
To be upon the ocean.

"But as for them who're out all day,
On business from their houses,
And late at night are coming home,
To cheer the babes and spouses,
While you and I, Bill, on the deck
Are comfortably lying—
My eyes! what tiles and chimney-pots
About their heads are flying!

"And very often we have heard
How men are killed and undone
By overturns of carriages,
By thieves and fires in London.
We know what risks all landsmen run,
From noblemen to tailors:
Then, Bill, let us thank Providence
That you and I are sailors!"

CHARLES DIBDIN.

ON ROYAL THRONES.

[From the Boston Weekly Transcript.]

There was a time when the origin of all great families was traced back to the Trojan war, and the pious men who united genealogical lore with an easy faith in the Old Testament found no difficulty in filling the vacuum between Achilles and Noah. But this kind of ancient learning was not in good order at the courts, as it placed kings in their ultimate origin somewhat on a level with patricians and plebians. Official preference was always given to the Homeric heroes, unless the beginning of the royal blood was traced back through Pharamund and Antenor to Jove himself. Other genealogists tried hard to prove that all reigning princes in Christendom were really members of one family. But these poor fellows are out of date now. Yet critical inquiry shows with most families of princely rank a fairly respectable origin.

Europe has now about forty sovereigns, among whom the Pope holds a decided isolated position. Leaving him out, but adding the Emperor of Brazil, these forty immortals—and how much they resemble the forty immortals of the French Academy—can be traced back to about twenty founders. The strangest thing about it all is the fact that they are of German origin, with the exception of the Turk, four Latin dynasties and three Sclavic families. The princes of Servia and Montenegro, and the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg, are of Sclavonic origin, the King of Sweden belongs to a French family, while the Emperor of Russia is a German, and so is the Queen of England, the Prince of Roumania and the rest. But why this is so nobody knows, and nobody can tell why Germany, at heart so Democratic, has been a real hot bed of royality ever since the times of glorious Karl the Great, who died over a thousand years ago. A similar puzzle is to be found in the aristocratic constitutions of freedom-loving England, in the celibacy of the Catholic Church and in some other things.

Most of the reigning families have not occupied their present positions for many centuries. Still, the Ascanians in Anhalt—however, who knows Anhalt?—have nothing to do with the Ascaniu of the Æneid; but they have had their little duodecimo principality before the beginning of official records now extant, and as much is probably true of the princes who reign in Reuss, Lippe and Schwarzburg. It is a little unkind to think so, but their only *raison d'etre* seems to be to furnish wives for marriageable young princes of the royal blood. The Wittelsbach family in Bavaria has been in power since A. D. 1080, and the Guelph, now on the decline, received Brunswick in 1235. Guelphs is the Italianized name for wolf, and the most illustrious Guelph no living is the Queen of England. But as the royal blood descends through the main line, absurdly enough the Guelphs, as a soverign family, will soon be extinct, and the Prince of Wales or his brother will be the first of the Coburg dynasty on the English throne. The Duke of Brunswick is a crotchety old bachelor, and after his death the duchy is pretty sure to become Prussian property.

The Wettin family was made soverign in 1423, and is still reigning in five German countries which pedants may remember. The same family reigns also in Belgium, Portugal and Brazil, and will sooner or later occupy the English throne. Emperor Sigismund who raised the house of Wettin to soverign rank, did the same with the Hohenzollern family, which reigns in Prussia and Roumania, and occupies the imperial throne of Germany. The Holstein family is soverign in Denmark since 1474, in Russia since 1763 and in Oldenberg since 1774. The house of Lorraine has been soverign in Austria since 1780. The Bourbons still hold the shaky Spanish throne, the only one left in their possession. The Nassaus are soverign in Holland, the Savoys in Italy, both very ancient families.

Down to 1806 it was impossible thus to recount the soverigns of Europe, from 1801 to 1806 over 170 families of princely rank were cashiered in Germany alone, retaining nothing but their names and their glory if they had any. Germany now boasts of only twenty-two soverigns. Europe has five princes of the first rank, two wit, the Czar, the Emperors of Austria and Germany, the Sultan and the Pope—a strange company! Then there are twelve kings, one queen, six grand dukes, five dukes and twelve princes, all reigning families. The titular princes, dukes and princes fill volumes. Burke's "Peerage" covering Great Britain, while the "Gotha Almanach" answers for the Continent.

The titles are of quaint origin. Emperor is a Roman reminiscence, while Czar is the Russian for Cæsar, and from 800 to 1806 Germany was called by accident, the Holy Roman Empire, and, although it was neither holy nor Roman, all Europe looked upon the German Emperor as occupying the highest rank in Christendom. The name king is of German origin. It was first used in England by Egbert, and since 1707 there is a United Kingdom. The kings of Scandinavia have been called so from time immemorial. Portugal became a kingdom in 1134, long after Spain. Austria has an emperor since 1804. Russia since 1123. Prussia called itself a kingdom, rather impertinently, in 1701. The first sovereign grand duke appears in 1567. Dukes are German in origin and name, the word itself being a translation from the German Herzog, which means an army leader. Princes finally became sovereign in the sixteenth century, one of the few hopelessly bad things perpetrated by that otherwise reputable age. It appears, then, that Germany is responsible for more sovereign people than any other country on the face of the globe, and the only relief to its record is the fact that the sovereign pretenders are mostly Bourbons. In a certain sense, all royalty is an accident of history. There was a time when kings were veritable sovereigns and autocrats; this age has put them all on their good behavior, and, as if they tried to adorn a poor tale, the princes of Christendom are now, with few exceptions, modest and well-behaved people.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Characteristics of Crime in the North, South and West.

[Beadle, in Cincinnati Gazette.]

In crimes of a certain class the South far outruns the North; in nearly all other kinds the proportion is the other way. In bar-room brawls, personal encounters, homicide in sudden heat, and brutal affrays the South far exceeds the North in proportion to population, and the West far exceeds the East; but in crimes against property, character and honor, the preponderance is in the East. In the North you are in danger from the burglar, the garroter, the midnight robber, in the South from your friend, your parner, in business and your political associate. Southern crime is sensational, Eastern crime is sly and sneaking. In bank burglaries, embezzlements, forgeries and all crimes of skill and long continued planning and persistent purpose, the North has fifty to one in the South. As to seductions, abortions, druggings and crimes generally involving social treachery, the proportion is vastly larger in the North, and more in the East than in the West.

There is another class of crimes I find it hard to describe, in which the preponderance is undoubtedly in the North-east. Indeed, they seem in all countries to be peculiar to old, civilized and thickly settled communities. Among these are outrages on children, and those darker, deeper horrors which make one's cheek burn for his share of the shame thereby caused to our common humanity. In seven years in the Far West I never even heard of an outrage on a child, and in all the South I never heard of but one bestial crime, and that was committed by an immigrant from New York. It is not too much to say that of such as the Hayden-Stannard affair, the Piper and Pomeroy murders, the Rubenstein, Avery and Helen Jewett tragedies, the East has almost a monopoly. It would hardly ever occur to a Western or Southern man to commit a crime to cover up a sin. He would either "stand the racket" to the end, or run away and begin life somewhere else under a new name. A man is not so firmly fixed in one place, and does not so greatly dread the force of society; exposure does not seem to him that awful evil it does to the Eastern man, and he will not risk so much to prevent it.

In the South the husband shoots the adulterer; in the northeast the adulterer and wife conspire to poison the husband. The crime of the South has more of cruelty and horror, that of the West more of sensational, that of the East more treachery. The South kills in political hate, the West in disputes about property, the East quietly takes the victim's money and allows him decently to starve. The South shoots the life out of a man, and the West pounds it out of him; in the East society crushes him, often unconsciously and differently, by mere momentum. In the South it is sudden death at the hands of the individual man; at the North a slow, remorseless crushing by the machine, which has no personality you can get at, and for which no one is responsible.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

Double Delegations Sent From New York to Democratic Conventions.

[New York Sun.]

As it is now about certain that there will be two delegations from this State to the next Democratic National Convention, it may be well to recall previous events of a like character, and see how they were determined.

A large majority of Democrats of the type of Gen. Jackson, Thomas H. Benton, and Silas Wright urged the nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency in 1844, on the ground that he was beaten on false and unsubstantial issues in the famous Log Cabin and Hard Cider campaign of 1840. The ardent advocates of this policy in New York were known as Barnburners, whereof Mr. Wright was the chief, while its active opponents were called Hunkers, whose leader was Gov. Marcy.

Mr. Van Buren had a clear majority in the nominating Convention of 1844. But an intriguing minority used the two-thirds rule and the name of Gen. Cass to overthrow him after a violent struggle. The blame was laid at the door of Cass, who took away from Van Buren the delegates of the Nothwest. On the first ballot Cass received 83 votes and Van Buren 146. The rest were scattered among several candidates. On the eighth ballot Cass received 114 and Van Buren 104. On the next ballot James K. Polk was nominated.

This ultimately proved to be a victory for the Hunkers. At the election of 1844 Mr. Wright reluctantly resigned his seat in the Senate and accepted the nomination for Governor. By main strength he pulled Polk through in New York, and thus secured his election over Henry Clay. But Polk basely turned his back on Wright and the Barnburners and extended the hand of fellowship to Marcy and the Hunkers, making Marcy a member of his Cabinet instead of Azariah C. Flagg or Benjamin F. Butler (not of Lowell), whom Gov. Wright had recommended. This ingratitude fired the Barnburners with indignation. Wright ran for Governor again in 1846, and was stabbed between the ribs by the Hunkers.

The Barnburners were not the kind of men to accept these renewed insults with forbearance. They vowed vengeance on their foes, and especially on Marcy and Cass, who had folded their arms and smiled while their followers in New York assassinated the Cato of the party in the Gubernatorial contest. The breach between the two factions was widened by the refusal of the State Convention of 1847, wherein the Hunkers had a majority to renominate Mr. Flagg for Comptroller. The Barnburners now struck their first blow at the polls. In November they beat the whole Democratic State ticket—the Hunker nominee for Comptroller by about 40,000, thus electing Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for that office.

The next spring both the Hunkers and the Barnburners sent a full set of delegates to the National Nominating Convention, held at Baltimore, for the campaign of 1848. The brilliant Barnburners set the Monumentel City ablaze with their wrath, and frightened the delegates from the back States almost out of their senses. At its wit's end the Convention finally decided to admit both sets of delegates, with half a vote to each man. The haughty Barnburners hurled the proposition back into the teeth of the Convention, or, in the language of John Van Buren, they refused to take seats in the Convention with Hunkers in their laps. Thereupon the Hunkers thought it was due to their dignity to get angry too; and the result was that the Democracy of New York were not represented in the Convention.

The point in this case worthy of special notice is, that the National Convention of 1848 voted to admit both sets of delegates from New York.

History has informed us how the celebrated quarrel of 1848 ended. The Baltimore Convention nominated General Cass. The Barnburners joined in the Buffalo Convention, which nominated Mr. Van Buren as the Wilmot Proviso, Free-Soil candidate. The Democratic party of New York was torn asunder, and Gen. Taylor obtained the 36 electoral votes of the State by more than 100,000 majority. Taylor owed his election to these 36 votes. It is a striking fact that Taylor's majority over Cass in the whole Electoral Colleges was 36, which was exactly the vote of New York.

The Barburners and Hunkers patched up their quarrels sufficiently to unite upon Frank Pierce in 1852. Thereafter their respective names gradually changed to Softs and Hards. They divided again in 1853, throwing away the State offices. In 1854 the Softs ran Horatio Seymour for Governor, and the Hards ran Greene C. Bronson, recently Chief Justice. The latter got a litttle more than one-fifth as many votes as Seymour, who was thereby defeated. By the by, this is the relative position of the vote just cast for Robinson and Kelly.

Both the Softs and the Hards appeared with full delegations at the National Convention at Cincinnati in 1856. The former was headed by Horatio Seymour, recently Governor; the latter by Samuel Beardsley, formerly Chief Justice. After a long contest before the Convention, Mr. J. W. Stevenson of Kentucky moved to admit portions of each delegation, giving the Softs 44 and the Hards 26. James A. Bayard of Delaware moved to amend by authorizing in substance that each delegation select half its number, and that the two halves constitute the whole delegation, and that each half vote independently of the other half. On a call of the yeas and nays the amendment prevailed by a vote of 137 to 123. The resolution as amended was carried without a count, and then the two delegations complied with its terms, and the 70 thus selected took seats.

The outcome of the Convention of 1856 was Buchanan and Breckenridge, both of whom were elected, but New York cast its vote for Fremont and Dayton. Since then no double delegation from this State has knocked for admission at the doors of a Democratic National Convention. The precedents of 1848 and 1856 are the only two on record in regard to the Democrats of New York.

When Beheaded Does Sensation Cease?

[From the British Medical Journal.]

A most difficult point was lately raised in medical jurisprudence in Paris as to the responsibility or irresponsibility of the man Prunier, who was last month executed at Beauvais for the murder of an old woman, on whom he previously committed rape. The criminal was guillotined, and five minutes after the execution his head was made over to Dr. E. Decaisne, who, assisted by his son, Dr. Gaston Decaisne, and Dr. Evrard, tried certain experiments, with the view of elucidating that much contested question as to whether the head, once removed from the body, suffers or not. There has been a popular belief that it does, as contortions of the muscles of the face have been observed; but the experiments of the above named gentlemen seem to have produced negative results. Their report will be found in full in the *Bulletin de l'Academie de Medicine*, but we may here give the conclusion which they arrived at:

"We have ascertained, as far as it is humanly possible to do so, that the head of the criminal in question had no semblance whatever of the sense of feeling, that the eyes lost power of vision, and, in fact, the head was perfectly dead to all intents and purposes."

The responsibility or otherwise of the murderer, however, is not so clearly made out, for, notwithstanding the post mortem appearances, which point to cerebral lesions, evidently the result of alcoholism, the reporters have come to a negative conclusion—that is, nothing as asserted by them would exonerate the culprit of the terrible crime of which he was convicted, and for which he paid the extreme penalty of the law. The medical and lay papers are, however, unanimous in considering that the unhappy criminal, having acted under the influence of a diseased brain, of which he showed manifest symptoms during life, ought to have had a respite of his sentence, or at any rate, that he ought to have been kept under observation for a sufficient length of time to enable the medical authorities to judge as to whether he should be treated as a criminal or a patient.

This case, which would be a favorable one for the abolition of the sentence of death, clearly indicates the defectiveness of the law, and the absolute necessity of consulting, under such doubtful circumstances, medical men before sentence is pronounced, whether in criminal or other cases.

The Right Kind of an old Soldier and Patriot.

[From the Washington Star.]

In the early part of last spring a Western man applied for a patent in this city, retaining as his attorney a solicitor from Baltimore. Upon allowance of his patent the attorney was advised by his client that in order to pay him for his services, and the final fee of the office, he would have to sell his horse. The attorney advised an abandoment of the patent rather than the sale of the horse, stating that he regarded the latter as of far greater value than the patent. At the same time he proposed to renounce all charges for services rendered if the office fee alone could be raised without the sacrifice. In reply, the inventor stated that he was not an object of charity, although a very poor man; that he had been maimed while serving in the Union army during the late war, which had prevented him from accumulating much property; that if his attorney would only wait a few months for his fee, he (the client) would not be found wanting, either in honesty or gratitude. With this letter the office fee was enclosed. The patent was duly issued and remitted, with a suggestion by the attorney that if his client has been wounded, as stated, he was entitled to a pension, with back pay, which would amount in the aggregate to about $1,500. To this the soldier replied that poor as he was, he had an honest heart and loved his country too dearly to take from it one cent for the wounds he had received while fighting in its defence. Five months later another letter came, enclosing $30, with the statement that it was for interest and for waiting, and that the attorney need fear no further the sale of the horse, for the inventor had now not only one horse but three teams, also a nice house and lot and a fair income from his patent, which had proved to be one of great value.

Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N. Y. 3

HELEN OF TYRE.

What phantom is this that appears
Through the purple mists of the years,
Itself but a mist like these?
Awo ma nofeloud and of fire;
It is she: it is Helen of Tyre,
The town in the midst of the seas?

O Tyre! in thy crowded streets
The phantom appears and retreats,
And the Israelites, that sell
Thy lilies and lions of brass,
Look up as they see her pass,
And murmur "Jezebel!"

Then another phantom is seen
At her side, in a grey gabardine,
With beard that floats to his waist;
It is Simon Magus, the Seer,
He speaks, and she pauses to hear
The words he utters in haste.

He says: "From this evil fame,
From this life of sorrow and shame,
I will lift thee and make thee mine;
Thou hast been Queen Candace,
And Helen of Troy, and shall be
The Intelligence Divine!"

Oh, sweet as the breath of morn,
To the fallen and forlorn
Are whispered words of praise,
For the famished heart believes
The falsehood that tempts and deceives,
And the promise that betrays.

So she follows from land to land
The wizard's beckoning hand,
As a leaf is blown by the gust,
Till she vanishes into night!
O reader stoop down and write
With thy finger in the dust.

O town in the midst of the seas,
With thy rafts of cedar trees,
Thy merchandise and thy ships,
Thou, too, art become as naught,
A phantom, a shadow, a thought,
A name upon men's lips.

Henry W. Longfellow in the Atlantic.

A SEYMOUR ADDRESS.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour to the Farmers of New York.

The Existing Agricultural Conflict Between this Country and Europe.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour delivered an address on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society, marked by the superior intelligence and breadth of view which he always brings to such discussions.

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Seymour commenced by saying that agricultural rises above all other of our pursuits in interest and importance. Ever-beneficent, it carries life and comfort into the homes of man. It usually bears the aspect of an humble servitor, and is sometimes overlooked when the public mind is filled with more exciting topics. In the end it asserts its value and brings the world back to a sense of the truth that all wealth and prosperity are based upon the soil and the labor which bring forth its products. "We can," he said, "find in history no instance when this fact has been brought home to men's minds in a way more striking or on a scale so broad, or with influences so far reaching, as by the present condition of agriculture on the continent and in Europe. Here it displays its bounties. There nature withholds its accustomed products and want and suffering creep into the homes of labor. On this continent it has given life and energy to all other pursuits and industries. It has lifted the burdens of debt from our country, given it credit with the world and honor in the eyes of all nations. In Europe the want of food has hindered industry and embarrassed its goverunments. In this country it has solved problems in finances which perplexed our legislators. While they doubted and desputed the statesmanship of the plough found the remedies for our troubles. The tillers of the soil have done the work. They followed God's fiat and not that of men. The sweat of the brow and not the schemes of the brain have rescued us from our perplexities. In Europe the condition of agriculture makes suffering which threatens great social and political changes." After briefly adverting to the possible significance of those portents and the difficulties to be encountered in trying to forecast the future, Mr. Seymour said:

"The immediate causes of our prosperity have been the abundance of the crops and the failure of those in Europe. We cannot count upon these in our plans for the future. The next summer may reverse the fact, and Europe may produce an abundance, and we may lose from unfavorable influences upon our fields. Will they pass away with the year just closed, or has there been developed underlying conditions which have been gradually forming, and which are now to show themselves with great power and great proportions? This is, for us, the overshadowing question of the day, and it will lead us into many inquiries and investigations before it is solved. It is the most important that can be pressed on the minds of the people. It concerns every citizen, every family, every persuit. If we push on blindly and presume the coming years are to make plenty here and want elsewhere, we may be speedily overwhelmed by disaster." He believed, however, that our country had entered upon a new era in its relationship with Europe, and while it was not probable that our exports of food next year will equal those of the past, still the channels of commerce which have been opened will gradually grow wider and deeper.

RESULTS OF MODERN APPLIANCES.

While dwelling on the results of steamships and electric cables, as all important factors in the growth of trade and commerce, Mr. Seymour said that when America was discovered it was so remote from Europe, in view of the difficulty of reaching it, that it was called a new world, measuring distance by time it was a year's journey from Europe. Art and science, however, have as to time and intercourse, drawn the continents together until they are so closely moored that it is easier to pass from one to the other than it is to traverse their respective territories. The fact that North America, with its vast extent of fertile lands, now almost touches Europe, with its overcrowded population, is one which excites the most varied speculations with regard to the results which must follow, bearing upon all phases of civilization, politics and power. History, he said, tells of no event more striking or significant. There is now what properly may be called a conflict between our agriculture and theirs. While the abundant food sent from here to Europe last year may relieve famine it also excites alarm in many quarters by its effects, not only upon their agriculture, but also upon social and political organizations. It has become a contest between American farmers and European landowners. In comparing the power and resources of the combatants Mr. Seymour contrasted the excess, in extent and fertility, of North America with those of Europe, the particular adaptation of our soil and climate to abundance and variety of food, and variety of our farm products, as a protection against disasters from unfavorable seasons.

THE GROWTH OF OUR POPULATION.

In regard to the growth of our population he said that while the number of people in the United States 100 years ago was 3,000,000, we have now 50,000,000, and less than the usual ratio will give us 62,000,000 in 1890. He said: "If the rulers of Europe continue their policies of ambition and wars, if their inhabitants continue to fly from their homes, if their governments are pestilential in their destruction of life, we shall see greater movements to our shores than any heretofore witnessed. In our contest with Europe we have and will continue to take each year by immigration greater numbers of 'prisoners of peace' than war has ever wrested from one nation and forced under the domination of another. They are not victims of force; they are not unwilling captives; they join our side and help us on to greatness and power; they bring us arts and skill and labor; they enlarge the minds and sympathies of our people by lifting them above mere provincial prejudice. The mingled European races have a vigor superior to any single lineage. We are forming what is not yet fully developed—the American character."

POLITICAL CONDITION OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

He then proceeded to elucidate the influence for the common welfare of a heterogenous population, saying, among other things, that the citizens of Bome were not merely Italians, and that immigration is better than invasions and conquests. Immigrants bring wealth as well as numbers, and this wealth may be utilized by the immigrants themselves on the millions of acres of rich lands, a portion of which the government gives to actual settlers by our Homestead laws.

"Wealth," said Mr. Seymour, "cannot grow in this way in Europe. Their prices at which lands are bought and sold varry but little in the course of a lifetime, and all that the owner gains is the value of what he raises. He cannot, as is frequently the case with us, spend each year all he earns and then leave to his family land which has increased fifty or a hundred fold in value since he became its owner. It is this fact which gives our country its swift increase of wealth. This is known to the people of Europe, by the constant correspondence between those that come here and their friends at their old homes makes them more intelligent about our affairs than their rulers or the wealthy classes. For these reasons, thousands of young Germans, in the vigor of youth, to escape the burden of military duty, get away from their native country to ours. Every attempt to hold them by force makes their Government odious in their eyes."

He then glanced at the political conditions of the two continents, showing the disadvantages Europe is laboring under through its being cut up into many nationalities, whereby the barriers to intercourses are aggravated by difference of language and laws, and the burdens of great armies, the evils of national hates end the curse of bloody wars. Of European rulers he said:—"In the light of present civilization their diplomacy has sunk so low in regard to truth and honor that it tends to demoralize the world with the idea that ministers of State may use tricks and stratagems which would be deemed swindling in private affairs.

Speaking of the division of our agriculture into grand departments and the effects of this upon farming and farmers, he alluded to the various products of the soil in the North, South, East and West, each shaping the business, commerce and transportation of its regions in ways which cheapen production and the cost of reaching markets. In this connection, he added:—"When the Pacific States get rid of their gold there will be another developement of agriculture more enriching and beneficial than all that can be dug from mines. God's blessings do not go with the gambling chances of finding lucre in the bowels of the earth, as it does with the industry which works with Him in bringing forth the fruits of the soil."

This system, he said, improves not only farming, but the farmers as well, and the influence of the great departments of agriculture are not more striking in their results upon production than they are upon the intelligence of the producers. He then proceeded to explain the qualities which should be possessed by farmers in order to insure success, saying:

INTELLIGENCE OF FARMERS.

"We see energy, courage and intelligence developed and displayed in their exacting pursuits. Those engaged in them must not only exercise wisdom in the care and improvement of their herds, but they must know much about the wants and markets of the East and Europe. They are active in cutting down all uncalled for charges; and in opening new railroad and water routes. Those who deal in making and selling articles which are used throughout the world are made more intelligent than those who deal with local markets. They must learn the condition and wants of other people and the laws of commerce. This not only promotes farming, but it improves the mind of the farmer when he thus deals with States and nations afar off. The same truths apply to those who make provisions in States where Indian corn is the chief product. In their packing houses they learn how pork must be cured and packed to meet the views of different markets; how every part of the animals they kill is made valuable by a knowledge of the uses to which it can be put. The hair is sent in one direction, the feet in another, and even the blood is carefully preserved, for use in some remote quarter. Where wheat is raised on a large scale the same truths are manifested. In none are they brought out so distinctly and in such details as in dairy regions. As most of the cheese and much of the butter made by us is sent to Great Britain or to the countries on the Continent, it is necessary to consult the tastes of foreigners. With regard to these articles they are critical. They are apt to vary in quality, and if this is inferior they will command but small prices. Skill is required in their production, and the details concern many problems in chemistry and with regard to animal and vegetable life. To meet all these questions numerous societies are organized, where all things relating to this business are discussed. Those engaged in it have been educated upon many subjects which do not upon first view seem to be connected with their pursuits. In the country, upon the days when sales are made, the state of the London market is made known by the use of the ocean cable. The prices of gold and of freights are written upon a blackboard, where they can be seen by all. I have on several occasions attended with men of prominence of our own or of foreign countries, the sale of these products, and they all expressed surprise when they learned the methods, the intelligence and the range of topics discussed by buyers and sellers. The active and widespread intelligence thus generated by our departments for the production and our methods for the sale of products gives assurance of our ability to hold the ground we have gained in the market of the world. The intercourse and intelligence which grow out of these great departments of agriculture do not merely elevate our farmers and give us commercial success, they make the bonds which hold our Union in firm compact. Party passions may threaten it; ambitious purposes may for a time stir up sectional prejudices; but since the late sad war the growth of agricultune, commerce and intercourse has made a conservative, intelligent influence which will rebuke passions and purposes which threaten peace and harmony. It is pleasant and assuring to know that nature in its forms and pursuits gives life and strength to our political association and inspires hope that our Union will have nature's endurance."

OUR AGRICULTURE AND EUROPE.

While considering the effects of our agriculture upon the social and political systems of Europe he said: "If all the statements I have made are correct still the facts remain that the people of Europe have heretofore been able to raise most of the food they need. Why can they not hereafter, with the same labor, on the same soil, raise enough to supply their wants, except for the small amount which they have heretofore imported? Why can we expect, with ordinary seasons, that we can sell them more than we have done in past years; that although we may raise grain and make provisions for less than they can, will not the effect of this be to merely to reduce the price which farmers will get and not the amount of food they produce? These questions bring into view some facts of great interest in many respects. In the first place, where farmers own their lands, as they do with us, all they can get for what they sell goes to those who labor upon the soil. But as a rule in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, what is made upon farms must support at least two and sometimes four classes of persons—the tenant, who does the work, the landlords, and usually some agents or middlemen who hire and sub-let to tenants. Church rates and many other charges must be paid. When our cheap grains reach their markets, as they will hereafter and govern the prices of produce, they disturb the existing arrangements. The tenant must have enough to live upon then as now, taxes and tithes must be paid, and only what is left must go to the owners. This class are to suffer. If you read the debates in Parliament you will see that an attempt is made to excite sympathy for British farmers. But the parties who really are affected are British landlords. If the cost of produce falls, rents must come down; for tenants can pay no more and landlords will get no more than prices will give. The tenants' share cannot be less than it now is, and the loss must fall upon the owners."

After adverting to the Agricultural system of Great Britain, where the nobility are landlords and are recognized as one of the estates of the Government, in which rank is hereditary and must be strenthened by heriditary estates, Mr. Seymour said that personal wealth is too evanescent to admit of its being secured by entails. But the tenures of land can be arranged that they may be held by families and made safe from divisions by laws of entail and primogeniture. Here the speaker quoted Mr. Gladstone:—"Inequality of conditions and heredity of estates are not so much the creation of English laws as the source of their political institution." Continuing Mr. Seymour said:—

ENGLAND'S FEAR OF THE UNITED STATES

"Our cheap and fertile lands and the low cost of sending our products to Europe may work great changes in the condition of higher classes and the tenures of real estate. This explains the uneasiness they have shown when we send food to relieve the hunger of their people. It is not this merciful work, but the fear that hereafter we may reduce their resources, which disturbes them. If we do, their large estates cannot be held by their present tenures; they must be sold or divided. It is not necessary to dwell upon the great changes this would make in the social and political aspect of Great Britain. The fear of this has already given birth to plans for taxing all food brought from other countries. This has lead to a controversy between the landed and manufacturing interests. Britain has been called the workshop of the world; but its artisans are now pressed by competition from many quarters, and are suffering from the low wages they get. How, then, can governments tax their food? If this harsh plan is adopted, it will send many of its skilled workmen to us, while those who remain will carry on their trades with increased cost for food, while they are subjected to sharp competition by the very workmen driven to this country, where all the necessaries of life will be so much cheaper. In the end they must take our grain or give up classes of their people. We cannot foresee what course they will take, for no one can read the debates in Parliament without being struck with the ignorance of members, not only with respect to our States, but their Canadian colonies. If their statesmen are as ignorant with regard to their dependencies in Asia and Africa as they are about those on this continent the British Empire is in great peril of dishonor and disaster. The result probably will be that the land owners will find that they must not only reduce their rents, but they must also change the character of their farm products, and buy most of their grain and many of the provisions from us, and our markets in future will be thus enlarged. If they tax imported food they will break down their manufactures, destroy their home markets and bring disaster upon their country. If the Continental nations tax food, in addition to military and other burdens, they will drive away their young and active citizens and reduce their military srrength. Monarchs will be safer from bullets when food is cheap and abundant."

OUR HOME MARKETS.

The speaker said that while dwelling on foreign markets we must not lose sight of home transactions, which are still more important. He held that the prosperity which agriculture has given to all other industries and pursuits will now react in its favor and make new demands for its products. The belief entertained by some farmers that if it cost more to bring produce to the towns and cities by way of the canals and railroads farms would be increased in value, he considered a great error. "They would," he said, "turn away our commerce; they would tax not only the food of those engaged in raising industries but of more than two-thirds of our farmers; they would diminish the population of towns and cities, and thus drive away our best customers. Most of my own property is in farm and lands, and I have given much thought and study to this subject. If we suffer our canals to be broken down, and thus loose all control of the course of trade; if we consent to any policy which diverts it from our State, we shall undo the work of our fathers, who by a wise commercial policy lifted it up from a low to the highest position in our Union by drawing the enriching currents of trade through its territories. Along the routes of these all pursuits and industries have been multiplied. When these are crippled or destroyed our farms will lose a large share of their value." Continuing this subject, he said that the great cities of the world are placed in a belt running round the earth, following a certain mean temperature. There may be more fertile lands north and south of this belt, but their cities are not as large or farms as valuable, and the reason for this is that there are the more activity and wealth where there are the most wants. There can be no diffused wealth under the tropics, where men wear but scanty clothing and where nature gives food with little or no labor. Farms are of little value under the tropics. A similar condition of things exists in the Arctic regions, where oil or the blubber of seals and whales must be used to keep up life and warmth. As we leave those extremes and travel toward the temperate zone we find increasing wants and wealth until we reach the belt of the greatest variety of products of industry, arts and sciences. After dwelling on the high civilization and business activity evinced by the people of the United States, he said: "If all our people were farmers, and made the simple clothes and furniture used elsewhere there would be an abundance of food, but little wealth and activity. Some of the smaller countries of Europe give us examples of this state of society. The census of New York shows that in 1875 not one-third of our population were engaged in raising food, and that more than two-thirds are consumers. This proves the importance of upholding our commercial interests, and of increasing the numbers of those who buy farm products. Mr. Seymour concluded as follows:

CONCLUSION.

"Although we enjoy so many advantages we must bear in mind that these will not of themselves give us prosperity. To gain this we must have intelligent and patient industry. The lack of these make many drawbacks. I have no skill as a farmer, but am a lover of country life, and I hold my neighbors in high regard. I study their ways, I learn their virtues and I learn their faults. Did time permit I would speak of their errors and of many serious mistakes which they make in the management of their affairs. I may do so on some other occasion. We have many things to learn and many methods to improve before farming will become what it ought to be in this country. To make clear the character of our continent, its fertility, extent and climate, strong terms have been used, which may seem to be exaggerations, calculated to mislead in some respect. The future will show their full influences. It is not probable we shall have during the current year such markets abroad as those which have given us wealth and business activity during the past six months. There is danger that these will be followed by a reaction in the prices of all kinds of property, as they have been carried above points at which they can be sustained. Prudent men will be cautious for a time, but the enduring facts set forth will govern in the end and work out their results. We do not regard them in any spirit of ill-will or rivalry toward other countries. We hope and believe our prosperity will benefit all nations; that it will check abuses in Europe—teach monarchs that they must study the welfare of their subjects. The mingling of all European lineages on our soil will soften prejudices and lead the people of other countries to look more kindly upon their neighbors. We have been enriched by full harvests here and by their failure elsewhere. But these failures, while they may help us, are subjects for deep regrets. If in the season before us all the fields of the world should yield unusual abundance we would rejoice and thank God for His bounties to our fellow men in all quarters of the earth."

AN ASTONISHED WITNESS.

The Effect a Bundle of Letters Had in the Kellogg-Spofford Case.

[World Special.]

The patience of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections gave out to-day, after weeks of endurance in New Orleans, Topeka, and elsewhere, over the testimony of J. W. Elder of Washington. It seems that Elder worked himself into favor last April with Mr. Morse of this city, who, without the knowledge of Judge Spofford, furnished him money to work up the case in a legitimate way in Louisiana. He remained in the South for some time at Mr. Morse's expense, but Judge Spofford having discovered reason to mistrust him, he was withdrawn after he had collected a large number of affidavits. Subsequently he fell in with Kellogg, and since the investigation began Kellogg has let it be understood that he was keeping Elder in check to refute a good part of the testimony adduced in Mr. Spofford's behalf. Yesterday morning before placing Elder upon the stand Kellogg announced that he would be his last witness, making the announcement in a manner indicating that he was also his most important witness. The direct examination was in effect that having gone to Louisiana in Spofford's behalf Elder found that the case could be developed only by questionable processes, to which his sense of honor would not permit him to lend himself. Consequently he had thought it but right to disclose the nature of the processes to Kellogg, who had straightway subpœnaed him as a witness. He said he could collect no genuine affidavits, although plenty were for sale. The cross examination began this morning. Almost from the first it was apparent that Elder was compromising himself, and after his direct testimony had been broken down Senator Hill suggested to Mr. Merrick, who was cross examining, that the witness be dismissed. Mr. Merrick was desirous of going on, however, and in the course of a few questions about the collection of affidavits and the progress of the work generally in Spofford's behalf, to all of which Elder responded as in direct examination, Mr. Merrick produced a package of letters, written by Elder when in Louisiana to his wife here. Had a mine been sprung under him the effect could not have been more startling. "Wh-where-eh did you get them?" Elder asked slowly and with an air of ludicrous but intense astonishment. Mr. Merrick read the letters, which depicted in enthusiastic terms how gloriously he was getting on collecting affidavits and other testimony fatal to Kellogg. After the cross-examination had continued for three hours Senator Hill again suggested to Mr. Merrick that the witness had used himself up sufficiently, and Mr. Merrick took his seat. Kellogg then began to ask questions in rebuttal, but was interrupted by Senator Hoar, who said, a trifle impatiently: "Governor Kellogg, it seems to me we have had enough of this witness. He has contradicted himself throughout, and you can't expect us to believe anything further he may say." Kellogg winced under the reproof, although it was mildly administered, and Senator Hill turned to Elder and said, "You may go now, witness." Elder was either too helpless to leave the chair, however, or too confused to hear, for he remained seated until Senator Saulsbury, able to contain himself no longer, arose and shaking his long hand in Elder's face, exclaimed hotly and in a very loud voice, "Did you hear witness? You may go, and I hope this is the last we will ever see of you. You have trifled with us for five mortal hours, and I don't hesitate to say that not a member of the Committee believes a word of your testimony." Elder seemed to comprehend this and edged himself out of the room. The hearing will probably end within a week.

The Russian Soldier.

[Lieut. Green, United States Army—Russian Army in Turkey.]

The great and pre-eminent cause of the success accomplished lay in the almost boundless patience and endurance of the Russian soldier. From the time the movement was well under way the men never saw their knapsacks, which remained north of the Balkans, till some time after the armistice. They marched and fought and slept in snow and ice, and forded rivers with the thermometer at zero. They had no blankets, and the frozen ground, precluded all idea of tents; the half-wornout shelter-tents which the men had used during the summer were now cut up to tie around their boots, which were approaching dissolution; and although an effort was made to shelter the men in the huts in the villages, yet always at least half of them had to sleep out in the open air without shelter. Their clothing at night was the same as in the day, and it differed from that of the summer only in the addition of an overcoat, woolen jacket, and a bashlik or woolen muffler for the head. Their food was a pound of hard bread and a pound and a half of tough, stringy beef driven along the road; they were forced to carry six and even eight day's rations on their backs, in addition to an extra supply of cartridges in their pockets. There was more than one instance where the men fought, and fought well, not only without breakfast, but without having tasted food for twenty-four hours. Yet there was not a single case of insubordination; the men were usually in good spirits, and the number of stragglers on the march was far less than during the heat of the preceding summer.

Conkling's Ch

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR.....W. SCHOYER.....E. A. MYERS

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THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A revival of interest in the "MONROE doctrine" has been created by the assertion in prominent and influential quarters, that it will be applied to the M. DE LESSEPS canal project, on the ground that it is a plan for European colonization and domination on this continent. It is questionable whether the facts will bear out this conclusion, but passing that point, it is of interest to recall the promulgation and development of the MONROE doctrine. Although it has never been placed on the statutes, it has been recognized as a prominent feature of the unwritten law of the land, and has governed the United States in its international relations for over half a century.

The MONROE doctrine "is in opposition "to future European colonization on any "part of the American Continent; it is in "opposition to the introduction of Euro-"pean despotic or monarchicial institu-"tions on any part of the American Con-"tinent; and is in opposition to any at-"tempt of European sovereigns to sub-"jugate the North American Republic "of Mexico or any of the South Amer-"ican Republics." This is the definition given to it by ex-President BUCHANAN. Its promulgation was due to a scheme imputed to the "Holy Alliance" of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and other continental powers, after the downfall of NAPOLEON in 1815, to aid Spain in reconquering its revolted American colonies whose independence had been recognized by the United States. Russia also desired to extend her dominions on the Pacific coast as far south as California. Great Britain saw in these movements a severe blow to her trade, and Mr. CANNING, the British Minister, in 1823 proposed to Mr. RUSH, the American Minister in London, that the two governments should immediately unite in publishing "a joint declaration before Europe," in opposition to the policy and purposes of the "Holy Alliance," in regard to this continent. Mr. RUSH assumed the responsibility of agreeing to this, but on the express condition Great Britain should first acknowledge the independence of the new Spanish-American Republics, as the United States had done. The condition was declined, and therefore the "joint declaration" proposed by Mr. CANNING was never made.

This left to the United States the responsibility of acting alone. It was not a mere sentimental question then, the MONROE doctrine, as it now appears to many persons, but one seemingly involving peace or war. President MONROE consulted Mr. JEFFERSON and asked his advice as to the course which ought to be pursued. JEFFERSON'S answer is dated October 24, 1823. It is earnest, enthusiastic and eloquent, and foreshadows and recommends the MONROE doctrine to the fullest extent. He laid down this principle, and argued it at considerable length, as one that would prevent instead of provoking war:

> Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe, our second never to suffer Europe to interfere with cisatlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and peculiarly her own. She should therefore have a system of her own, separate and apart from that of Europe.

Fortified by the support of Mr. JEFFERSON, President MONROE proceeded to announce, in his seventh annual message to Congress, of December 2, 1823, the now celebrated "MONROE doctrine." He declared that the "American conti-"nents are *henceforth* not to be consider-"ed as subjects for future colonization "by any European power. The word *henceforth* exempted the colonies then possessed by England, France and Spain. The doctrine applied to the future and not the past. In another part of the same message. President MONROE repeated the declaration in these words:

> We owe it to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and these (European) powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system *to any portion of this hemisphere* as dangerous to our peace and safety.

This was tantamount, if approved by Congress and the people, as it was with great unanimity, to a declaration of war, to resist any new European experiments in the way of colonization on these continents.

The MONROE doctrine, so proclaimed, was not regarded in Europe as a mere bit of buncomb, by any means. "When President MONROE'S message "arrived in London," writes Minister RUSH, "the whole document excited great "attention. It was upon all tongues; "the press was full of it; the Spanish-"American deputies were overjoyed. "Spanish-American securities rose in the "stock market, and the safety of the "new states from all European coercion "was considered as no longer doubtful." The Holy Alliance abandoned its hostile purposes against the new Republics and their independence was secured.

The MONROE doctrine had the support of the strong men of the day. In the cabinet of Mr. MONROE at the time were JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JOHN C. CALHOUN, WM. H. CRAWFORD, and WILLIAM WIRT. HENRY CLAY, then Speaker, offered resolutions in the House, which gave it a legislative indorsement, and the debates at both ends of the capitol showed its promulgation was regarded as a new departure for the Republic. For the intrepid JACKSON the claim of first avowing the "doctrine" has been made. He was at all times its unflinching advocate. DANIEL WEBSTER declared it "wise, reasonable and patriotic." BUCHANAN declared "it was re-"echoed by millions of freemen; it was re-"ceived with enthusiasm in every part of "the Union; it answered the purpose "for which it was intended."

During Mr. POLK'S administration it became necessary to reaffirm the MONROE doctrine, in view of the attempt of Great Britain to establish a protectorate over the Mosquito coast in Nicaragua and Honduras. This he did in decided terms in his message of December, 1845, and Great Britain eventually abandoned her designs.

The attempt of LOUIS NAPOLEON to establish an Empire in Mexico under the rule of an Austrian prince, was the most audacious attempt to set aside the MONROE doctrine the country has witnessed. It came at a time the national government was embarrassed by civil war, but its disastrous failure was mainly due to the recognized fact that as soon as our hands were free short work would be made of the Mexican empire.

No European colony now exists on the American continents except such as had been established before the MONROE doctrine was announced fifty-six years ago. Its maintenance against all comers has probably saved us from international complications and very possibly wars. Its wisdom is undoubted and has been abundantly demonstrated. As Mr. JEFFERSON truthfully said "it will prevent instead of provoking war."

SHERMAN AT THE SOUTH.

The New York *Times*, which may with propriety be classed as the leading Republican paper of the country, prints an interesting expose of the manner in which JOHN SHERMAN, presumably with HAYES' consent, is using the Federal patronage to pack the Republican Convention with Southern delegates favorable to his nomination. Says the *Times*:

> In all the Southern States there are traveling to-day so-called Special Agents of the Treasury Departmnt—men who receive $6 a day and their traveling expenses —whose sole duty seems to be to drum up the recruits for the Sherman army and secure for Mr. Sherman votes in the National Convention. One of these Special Agents has gone so far as to have printed a letter-head, upon which he and his friends have written numerous communications advocating what are called "the claims" of the Secretary to the nomination. This letter-head, one of which has fallen into my possession, bears a picture of the Secretary, with his autograph underneath. Above the portrait are the words, "Our next President, John Sherman," and on either side, "Grand Army of Republicans —Club of Ten Voters." After this follow blank spaces, in which the ward, township and county in which the Clubs are formed are to be filled in. To catch the well-known military instincts of the colored people, among whom these documents are to be principally circulated, the list of names belonging to the Club are to be certified to by a so-called "Captain," who is expected to sign his name to every list made up.
>
> This will do very well for a civil service reform administration. The *Times* further shows that SHERMAN is making special efforts in Virginia, Louisiana and North Carolina, and at this time has four "special treasury agents," at four dollars a day each, traveling through Virginia working in the interest of his nomination. Names and particulars of their appointment are given. The Louisiana Returning Board thieves control the New Orleans custom house for SHERMAN, and will endeavor to secure delegates from the adjacent States. In Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, the *Times* says, "it is an undisputed fact that direct offers of position have been made to prominent Republicans, if they would agree to bring SHERMAN delegations to Chicago."
>
> It is tolerably clear that SHERMAN is covering the entire South with his work. Only instead of tapping his own "bar'l" he is drawing from Uncle Sam's.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

There are probably half a dozen amendments to the Constitution of the United States pending in Congress, ranging in importance from a new mode of electing President to one granting Congress authority to protect trade marks. An amendment is also proposed, which has been incorporated in several State constitutions, giving the Executive power to veto or disapprove particular items in appropriation bills. Then there are amendments suggested, "putting GOD in the Constitution," giving woman the right to vote, extending the Presidential term to six years, and possibly others.

It is noteworthy that some of the constitutional changes now favored were incorporated in the Confederate Constitution, adopted in March, 1861, by the Provisional Congress in session at Montgomery, Ala. This shows that their importance was recognized at that time. In the North we are so accustomed to regard everything connected with the rebel government as in the interest of slavery and secession, that we have paid little attention to the really meritorious changes the Confederate States made in their Federal Constitution from the Constitution of the Union, which served as a model to the Montgomery Congress and was followed in most respects with literal rigidness. In fact the New York *Herald* of March, 1861, in publishing the Confederate Constitution in full, recommended its adoption by the United States, in an article from which this queer paragraph is quoted—that is, it reads queerly now, but in March, 1861 it did not seem so very extravagant. "The new Constitution," said the *Herald*, "is the Constitution of the United States "with various modifications and some "very important and very desirable im-"provements. We are free to say that "the invaluable reforms enumerated "should be adopted by the United States, "with or without a reunion of the seceded "States, and as soon as possible. But "why not accept them with the proposi-"tions of the Confederate States on slav-"ery, as a basis of reunion?"

Rev. Dr. CURRY, of Richmond, Va., a leading member of the Provisional Congress, from Alabama, that framed the Montgomery Constitution, has recently printed an exposition of its leading features, which is of interest in view of the efforts now made in so many directions to amend the Federal Constitution. The Confederate Constitution in the first place, provided the President should be elected for six years and be ineligible to re-election. Seats on the floor of either House were granted to the Cabinet with the right of discussion, and Dr. CURRY says this worked well during the brief life of the Confederacy. The power of removal of Cabinet and diplomatic officers was lodged in the President, but all other civil officers could be removed only when their services were unnecessary or for dishonesty, inefficiency, misconduct or neglect of duty, but the removals in such cases, with the reasons therefor, were to be reported to the Senate, and no person rejected by the Senate, could be reappointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate. This was to break up the spoils system. The President was empowered, while approving portions of an appropriation bill, to disapprove particular items, as in other like cases of veto, the object being to defeat log-rolling combinations against the treasury. The Judicial features of the old Constitution, were not materially changed. The only alterations were to authorize a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, the witholding from the Federal Courts jurisdiction of suits between citizens of different States, and the enactment of a wise provision that any judicial or other Federal officer, resident and acting solely within the limits of any State, might be impeached by a vote of two thirds, by both branches of the Legislature. Some of the changes made in the powers of Congress were more vital, and Dr. CURRY presents a synopsis of them, as follows:

> The general welfare clause was omitted from the taxing grant. Bounties from the Treasury and extra compensation to contractors, officers, and agents were prohibited. "Protective tariff" was so far forbidden that no duties or taxes on importations could be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry. Export duties were allowed with the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses. Congress was forbidden to make internal improvments except to furnish lights, beacons, buoys, to improve harbors and remove obstructions in river navigation, and the cost of these was to be paid by duties levied on the navigation facilitated. That the objects might be better attained, States, with the consent of Congress and under certain other restrictions, were allowed to lay a duty on the sea-going tonnage participating in the trade of the river or harbor improved; States, divided by rivers, or through which rivers flowed, could enter into compacts for improving their navigation. Uniform laws of naturalization and bankruptcy were authorized, but bankruptcy could not affect debts contracted prior to the passage of the law. A two-third vote was made requisite to appropriate money unless asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments. Every law must relate to but one subject and that was to be expressed in the title. To admit new States required the vote of two-thirds of each House, the Senate voting by States. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several Conventions, Congress could summon a Convention to consider amendments to the Constitution, but the Convention was confined in its action to propositions suggested by the States making the call.
>
> With the exception of a few modifications, more clearly defining the rights of the States, there was hardly any alteration made by the Confederates from the old Constitution, but now has advocates in the North, in both the great political parties. In building up a new government, using the old institutions as a model, it was easy to give place to these changes, but it will be difficult to incorporate them in the Constitution as it now stands. The process of amendment is difficult, and there is a strong conservative feeling in opposition to doctoring the organic law. A change in the method of electing President and ascertaining and declaring the result, is about all that can be looked for at this time.

DISCOUNTING DON.

The BLAINE boom is on the rampage, and seems to be carrying everything before it. Lackawanna, Luzerne, Cumberland, Chester and other populous counties in the east have instructed for him, and the way matters look, his friends will be able to do anything they please in the State Convention, even to the point of instructing the Chicago delegation to vote as a unit for BLAINE. GRANT is abandoned, although the ring fuglemen in this county avow their purpose to elect an anti-BLAINE delegation on Saturday. They are manipulating their County Committee in a mysterious way, but if a full attendance is secured, and we suppose the BLAINE men are not asleep, there will be music in the air on Saturday. It is a first rate time to unseat some of the aspiring Warwicks, and change the lead horses. Accounts from Washington represent Senator DON as much discouraged, and begging that there shall be no instructions for BLAINE. He has given up all notion of kindling a GRANT fire on the fourth of February, that will sweep the continent; but has been cleverly hoist by his own petard, and Wednesday's Convention may start a BLAINE hurrah for all the States. The CAMERON modified program is to have the fifty-eight delegates elected without instructions, and then to have them hold a little convention of their own in May and agree on a course of action at Chicago. The purpose of this is obvious and is essentially Cameronian. The BLAINE men hold the cards, and have the game in their own hands, but it is to be seen whether they will have the brains and skillful leadership in Convention to use their advantage as CAMERON would, if positions were reversed. Our advice to DON is to hunt up some reliable medium and put himself in communication with MACKEY, if his whereabouts can be ascertained. The Winnebago power is trembling, and it looks as if brains was not hereditary in the family.

WE are apprehensive the gifted ULYSSES will have to make a virtue of necessity, and speak out at an early day declining the Presidential nomination. As there appears to be no longer danger that any great number of persons or State Conventions will ask him to accept a nomination, he will be safe in declining. Judging from the way the BLAINE men are carrying county after county, and instructing their delegates to Harrisburg, BLAINE'S friends will control the State Convention, and if they are led with any kind of skill and ability, can carry instructions and elect a straight out BLAINE delegation to Chicago. Of course, DON CAMERON is to come in yet, with his long purse and machine power, but he has no man at his elbows of MACKEY'S qualities of management, and is himself ill-adapted for conciliating a hostile convention, unless it is made the boldest of mercantile operations. It would be a funny incident, and it is hardly improbable, if BLAINE'S triumph in Pennsylvania would unhorse CAMERON from the leadership of the Republican party of the State, and pave the way for a new deal. When such leaders commence to lose their grip they lose it mighty fast.

AN obscure notice appears in remote corners of the Republican papers, calling a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee for Saturday next. It is signed by lawyer MORELAND and attested by the Great Educator FORD. It is supposed the business of the Committee is to elect delegates to the Harrisburg Convention. The local CAMERON managers were not only afraid of calling a County Convention, but of calling the full County Committee together, so the little 8 by 10 Executive Committee is summoned to do the work properly belonging to the County Convention. This is the most cheeky assumption on record. There are about 30,000 Republicans in Allegheny county, and they are allowed no more voice in making the Presidential nomination of their party than so many Hottentots. This wholesale disfranchisement is worse than any Yazoo outrage on record. But, as alleged about the Mississippi negroes, our white Republicans have been so persistently bulldozed they have lost their manhood—are mere manikins of dough.

WE regret to hear of the death at New Lisbon, Wisconsin, on the 21st inst., of THOMAS PHILLIPS, one of the founders of THE PITTSBURGH POST. In 1842, Mr. PHILLIPS, then proprietor of the *American Manufacturer*, united with WM. H. SMITH of the *Mercury*, in establishing this paper. He subsequently removed to St. Louis, and with his brother RICHARD PHILLIPS was connected with the St. Louis *Democrat*, and, we believe, the brothers PHILLIPS established that paper. He returned to Pittsburgh in 1851 and was associated with Mr. HARPER and Mr. GILMORE on THE POST for some years, when he removed to the West again, and, we believe, engaged in agricultural pursuits in Wisconsin. THOMAS PHILLIPS was well known to our older citizens, and will be remembered for his kindly heart and genial and courteous ways.

CERTAIN ideas of courtesy, recognized by contending politicians, should have restrained the GRANT clique in this region, from their ridiculous attempt—ridiculous, the way it turned out,—to carry Washington county against Mr. BLAINE. He was born in the county, his ancestors are buried there, he was educated in the borough, and has many near relatives resident in the county. "He is a Washington county man," as we say in Pittsburgh, two or three times a year, whenever any particularly nice public place has been filled up. This should have secured Mr. BLAINE the delegates from the county, without a word of dissent. But the GRANT managers made their campaign against BLAINE all the same, and their disastrous overthrow emphasizes BLAINE'S victory. His uncle, ex-Congressman EWING, heads the delegation to Harrisburg, with Senator LAWRENCE and ex-Representative ALLISON as his colleagues. Mr. BLAINE was naturally solicitous about this county, and a dozen telegrams on Monday, from as many different persons, gave him the news.

THE Ute outbreak has resulted in a very careful examination of all the relations between the General Government and the several Indian tribes. The latest inquiry has been directed to discovering the extent of territory allotted to the Indians in the several States and Territories. This, on the authority of the Indian Bureau, amounts to 236,559 square miles, or 151,397,768 acres, allotted to 237,066 Indians. Each Indian, man, woman and child, has therefore about a square mile of territory. The area of New York, with its five or six millions of population, is 47,000 square miles, or less than one-third of the land allotted to a quarter of a million of Indians.

THERE are indications of a tumble in wheat. It declined in New York last week from seven to eight cents, and this has made shipments abroad possible. The visible supply of wheat on Saturday last was thirty-one millions bushels against nineteen millions the same date last year, when the supply was double what it was in 1878. Warehouses, elevators, and everything that can be used to store wheat, are full, and great quantities are in the hands of the farmers because of the open weather which has made western roads impassible. Every thing points to an early break in the blockade, with disastrous consequences to the gigantic speculators.

A REPUBLICAN suggests we are a little fast in printing funeral sermons over the GRANT boom. His idea is that the Republican National Convention will not hear GRANT'S name until the BLAINE, SHERMAN, CAMERON and CONKLING crowds get into a fearful wrangle, threatening the disruption of the Convention, when ULYSSES will be brought forward as a peacemaker, and pocket the swag. It will all be done to save the party and the country. Our informant is an original GRANT man, but there is method in his madness.

AN important measure has been introduced in Congress to facilitate emigration, called the Cosmo-American Colonization and General Emigration Bureau of the United States. The bill incorporates THURLOW WEED, Cardinal MCCLOSKEY, and twenty-eight others as such bureau; the capital stock of which shall be not less than $1,000,000, and may be increased, and the object of which is to be the encouraging, promoting and conducting of emigration from the overcrowded cities and other districts of the United States, from Great Britain and other parts of Europe to the several States and Territories of the United States needing immigrants, and for other humane and commercial purposes.

THE Fusion Legislature like the smart chap who interrupts the stump speaker with questions, got an answer to their Supreme Court questions to which there can be no reply. The Maine trouble will probably now end with the dissolution of the Fusion Government and an appeal to the people. Both parties have blundered, but the crowning blunder of all was in GARCELON'S falling into MORRILL'S trap and first consulting the court. It has been stiffly partizan throughout, and has laid down principles in regard to the composition of legislative bodies at war with American usages, and in direct opposition to the court's own decisions of two years ago.

THE *Gazette*, referring to the statement that GRANT will decline because he cannot obtain a nomination, says:

> He will only follow the example of an illustrious apostle of Democracy, who refused to take a third term for a precisely similar reason.

Will the *Gazette* explain who it means; and if it is JEFFERSON, as we suppose, will it please give us its authorities. The point is of sufficient historical interest to warrant investigation.

MARSHAL HALL and Judge MCKENNAN must have heard something "drap" in the ancient borough of Washington on Monday. If so it was the vote in the Republican County Convention which stood 110 for BLAINE to 15 for GRANT. Carry the news to HIRAM.

BLAINE was refused a nomination in 1876 because of his bad political character. The reformers rallied on BRISTOW, and then on HAYES. IS BLAINE'S moral health any better? Send for MULLIGAN.

ALL the Democratic State Committee did at its meeting at Albany on Tuesday was to fill the vacant places in the New York membership of the Committee, by electing six anti-Tammany Democrats.

THERE is an evident weakening in the SEYMOUR declination, and he will close up the gap if no one else can get a two-third vote in the National Convention. Possibly.

A GRAND and irresistible TILDEN awakening is reported from Ohio. It is also breaking out in Illinois. The perarees are on fire, so to speak.

Railroad Progress and Prospects.

The figures showing the total miles of railroad built in the United States for the year 1879 are now complete. Last year there was a marked increase in miles built over any year since 1873. The year 1878 showed a total of 2,916 miles built in that year, bringing the miles of railroad in all the States and Territories up to 81,841. Large as the total of 1878 was it has been greatly exceeded by 1879, which amounts to 4,430 miles, swelling the grand total to 86,263 miles of railroad now in operation. The whole railroad mileage of the world is a little more than 200,000 miles. Of this Europe has about 100,000 miles, the United States 86,000, and the rest of the world some 20,000. We are rapidly approaching one-half of the world's railroad mileage. The distribution of the new roads built in 1879 is worth consideration. In the East very little was done beyond the construction of short local lines or connections. The whole of New England built but forty-two miles of road in the year. Against this, one-half of the whole, or 2,200 miles, were built in the five States, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotah Territory—all west of the Mississippi river. Of the new roads built last year nearly one-quarter, or 923 miles, were narrow guage, (3 feet or less). To show still further how the new roads of 1879 were distributed between the States East and West of the Mississippi we have 1,243 miles in the States east of that river, against 3,187 miles in States and Territories west of it. During the year 1879 the cost of railroad construction has advanced nearly thirty per cent. and the prices still tend upwards. But there is a limit even in these good times to railroads. The new roads in the West and Northwest are opening up for settlement a vast fertile territory. But, until this now vacant territory is occupied and cultivated, a thing requiring time, the railroads running through it will not pay even running expenses. There is such a thing as building railroads too fast. We say this because great as the progress in railroad building in 1879 has been, it promises to be greater in 1880. And it is possible to overdo in railroad building and lock up capital permanently that could be made profitable in other directions.

AMELIA GRUMALL, the young girl who had her scalp torn off by her hair catching in the machinery while she was at work in a shingle-mill in Connecticut, on the 6th of September, 1873, died in a hospital at Oshkosh, Wis., on the 12th inst. Her scalp had never entirely healed, but her general health had been good, and for the past four years she had been able to do light house work. Within the time stated she has had a severe attack of typhoid fever, through which she passed successfully. About New Year's Day she took a severe cold, and was attacked with inflammation of the brain, of which she died.

WHEN Bishop Simpson once apologized to General Grant for making a suggestion as to a military movement the general replied:

> "The general outlines of a campaign are matters of pure common sense. Civilians can form just as good an idea as military men. While a military education and experience are essential to the handling of the men as for the preparation of their supplies, accoutrements, transportation, etc., the general thought or plan is a matter equally plain to men of good common sense."

THE M'LAIN TRIAL.

The Testimony All in from Both Both Sides.

Five Physicians Who Couldn't Find Blood on the Shovel.

Gross' Stories---McLain's Character---The Hatchet.

[On the second page of this issue of THE WEEKLY POST will be found the report covering Thursday, Friday and Saturday's proceedings of the McLain trial. The following report gives Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday's proceedings of this week:]

THE THIRTEENTH DAY.

The thirteenth day of the McLain murder trial was opened Monday last with Michael Geisal on the stand. George Brian, Louisa Hough, Mr. McEwen and Dr. E. W. Dean all gave unimportant testimony, after which Dr. A. M. Pollock testified that he had made the microscope a study for practical and pathological purposes for thirty years; it requires study for a long time, for scientific purposes. Neither with the microscope nor any other means at present known, can we distinguish a given stain to be that of human blood, and derivable from no other source, that is presented to us for examination, that is, scientific examination; I say this without hesitation. Witness quoted several authorities, among others. Dr. Woodword, in support of his opinion. It would take from thirty-six to forty-eight hours to obtain hematine crystals, that is about the shortest time; a micrometer is necessary to use with a microscope, otherwise one would have to guess at the size. Witness was shown the piece of bone from the skull and said part of it seemed to have been cut along the edge, back through the outer table; it appeared to be cut on two edges; he thought two strokes made the cuts.

Dr. John S. Dickson was next sworn. He had not seen the wounds, but heard the description of them by Drs. Schooley and Wood. It would be hard to tell what kind of an instrument made them. Witness got some specimens from the shovel and gave them to his brother to analyze. He continued: I have had some experience on the subject of the heart's contraction and expansion after death; I have seen the heart of a bullock expand and contract twenty minutes after death; I think an adult in full vigor of life would contain from three to four gallons of blood; I suppose at least a gallon of blood would flow from the wounds of Sammy Hunter; the facial artery would project at least twelve feet, and the temporal artery about the same, I suppose; I think the body, if placed in a sack and carried off, would leave a mass of blood on the person carrying it; if it didn't it would leave a streak of blood all the way he was carrying it.

Dr. Pollock was recalled and testified: One of the cuts upon that bone must have been made by a tolerably thin edged instrument; I am satisfied of that; there is another place on it which seems to be of the same character, but it is not so distinct; the part of this shovel pointed out to me as the part said to have made it, would be less likely to make this wound than others; it might have made the flesh wounds, but it never made this one; that (shovel) is not a straight line; this (bone) is a straight line.

District Attorney—But suppose you hold it that way, wouldn't it cut a straight line?

Answer—That is a different thing; it might in that way.

COULDN'T FIND BLOOD.

Dr. Joseph N. Dickson was sworn and testified: I have paid special attention to the study and the use of the microscope; I have a microscope which will amplify two thousand times; I have a micrometer with it; I examined the specimens given to me by my brother; I examined the specimens from the shovel; placed some of it on a glass slide under the microscope; same in five grains of chloride of sodium and an ounce of distilled water; also with ammonia, nitric acid, alcohol and other substances; I have subjected these specimens to chemical tests; I could find no evidence of blood in any of the specimens; it is not possible to tell the blood of a human from that of a dog; it is not possible by any means I know of; the authorities say it is a very difficult matter to distinguish human blood from the blood of the higher mammalia; (the witness mentioned Beale, Woodward, Taylor, Austin and other authorities;) there is no reliable way of distinguishing human blood from that of the dog; the presence of hematine crystals is not considered a reliable test; I have prepared some specimens with a view of testing the ability of experts and of myself to say whether they are human blood (specimens produced); some are chemical stains, some vegetable stains and some stains from minerals. Witness further testified that he could not distinguish these specimens himself without his key. Thought there must have been unmistakable evidence of the crime at the place where it occurred, as there would be great hemorrhage. Believed the indentations on the bone must have been made with a thin edged instrument.

CORROBORATIVE TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. W. Gallagher testified that he had made frequent examinations of human blood; examined a liquid taken from a specimen given me by Dr. McCann; had a small quantity in a solution of salt and water, diluted it and placed it before the spectroscope; there were no signs of blood, the special bands being entirely absent; afterward tried some human blood the same way and the special bands were very distinct; afterward tried acid and sulphuric ether; the distinction between human blood and that of other mammals cannot be distinguished by the naked eye, but can be by a microscope of high magnifying power; neither microscope, spectroscope nor chemicals is reliable in distinguishing human and other blood; the wounds were evidently made by a sharp instrument which had been dulled; satisfied the marks on this bone (piece of skull shown) could not have been made by this shovel; the heart would not cease beating at once; saw the heart of a rat beat a minute after being taken out of the body; had seen blood from the temporal artery spurt five or six feet; the bleeding from arteries would depend much upon whether they were cut with a sharp or dull instrument; if carried in a coffee sack the body would have bled very much and left a mark; find nothing on this shovel that I would be qualified to was blood.

Dr. James McCann was called and testified to having made an examination of some specimens from the shovel by a chemical process which if blood were present would produce a blue color. Frequent tests with specimens from the shovel failed to produce any reaction. Witness then tried the same test with a very small portion of blood from his own finger, and immediately discovered the blood signs. Was satisfied that there was no blood on the shovel.

THE FOURTEENTH DAY.

Tuesday was the fourteenth day of the trial. W. W. Clark testified that Gross had denied to him that McLain and Geisal had anything to do with the murder of Sammy Hunter. Theodore Gross himself was then re-called and testified that he never held such a conversation with Clark. P. L. Walter testified that Gross could not see the murder committed from the position he alleged that he occupied at the time. Walter Kelley gave evidence concerning Gross' testimony at the inquest.

Wm. McKinney, sworn—Theodore Gross told me in jail on the 4th of April last that the charge he had made against McLain and Geisal was untrue; that they were innocent, so far as he knew; that they did not kill Sammy Hunter; that he had made the charge because the Coroner had threatened him; that the statement to the Coroner was false—all a lie; that Dorsey Jones had said to him if he would give him a dollar he would let him out; can't recollect that he told me that McLain and Geisal had left the barn before the murder could have been committed; can't be positive that he told me at the time he had said he was at the barn, he was at Brinton's house actually; told me he was afraid they would put it on him; told me that Dorsey Jones had said the Coroner was a good boxer; told me that he did not want to see innocent men suffer; have known Gross since he was taken out of City Farm—six or eight years, as I can tell; am a brother-in-law of Levi Brinton.

Mrs. Crider, who was a boarder at Mrs. Mehart's on March 5th, testified that she saw Samuel Geisal about a quarter to seven o'clock that evening, and that witness, Geisal and Mr. Crider played cards about eight o'clock.

Thomas Cosgrove testified that the floor of the stall of Sammy Hunter's mule was taken out, spadeful by spadeful, carefully, on the following Sunday, and laid outside in the orchard; he examined the earth but could find no blood; Thomas Furlong was there; Mr. Prosser, a chemist, was also there, and Dr. Schooley, Sr.; a great many persons examined it; witness examined the manure pile, and turned over half or two-thirds of it; also the straw used for bedding; there were a few cinders in the stall, but witness couldn't say they had been put in recently; he examined the boards of the stall; he and some others thought they saw blood, and tore off the boards, but on examination in the light, they found it to be rosin; also examined the manger; found nothing but rosin.

Character witnesses were then called and John F. Wentling Esq., of Greensburg; ex-Senator Edgar Cowan Greensburg; Hamilton Larimer of Irwin station; Thomas Irwin of the same place. James Chambers who had known McLain since 1854, James Black, elder in Long run Presbyterian Church at Irwin's, Mr. Emsberg, formerly principal of the Irwin Academy, George Sheofler, George R. Shide, and a half dozen more testified to McLain's good character. Court adjourned at 3:30.

THE FIFTEENTH DAY.

On Wednesday morning, the fifteenth day of the trial, Prof. M B. Goff, of the Western University, testified that the sun set at 5:56 on the evening of March 5th.

Thomas Furlong, detective in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, testified as to his connection with the case. He received a telegram at Emlenton from John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, ordering him to Pittsburgh, and on the 6th of March came to the city and went to Braddocks that night, reaching there about twelve o'clock and saw the body of Sammy Hunter in 'Squire Russell's office. About one o'clock, accompanied by by Mr. Cosgrove, foreman, and Mr. Jones, Superintendent of the steel works, he went to the barn and found two shovels, which he gave to Coroner Thomas. Next morning went to the stable again. Did not see the shovel given in evidence until he saw it in the custody of County Detective Dressler. Witness saw what he thought was a mark of blood on a piece of timber of the barn, and had a carpenter cut it out, but found it was not a blood stain. Also removed some boards which looked like they had blood stains, but which were found to be only exudations of rosin. Gave the Coroner everything that he thought might be evidence in the case. He continued: On Sunday morning with some other men I removed a large portion of the manure pile in front of the stable, made as thorough a search as we could with the naked eye; found a small piece of material; one of the men forked up a piece of bone which seemed to be hair, and connected with it was this small piece of bone; gave it to Dr. Schooley, who put it under the glass; we removed the bedding in the stall, six or eight inches of it, and carried it out to the light; I don't think there were any new cinders in the stall; we had to use a pick to get them out; I think I saw Mr. Hunter there; know I saw Dr. Schooley there; he had a glass; I mean the old gentleman; I examined it myself; I found nothing that looked to me like blood; a great many persons were there; witness had taken a very active part in the defense, but had arrested McLain himself.

John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley railroad, testified: I sent a telegram to Mr. Furlong to come to Pittsburgh; my recollection is that Superintendent Jones sent us word that a murder had been committed at the steel works, and asked us to let them have Mr. Furlong; that was the reason I sent the telegram to Mr. Furlong; I was, at that time, President of the Allegheny Valley railroad, and one of the managers and stockholders of the Edgar Thomson steel works; Mr. Wm. P. Shinn was the General Manager of the steel works at that time; he had formerly been Vice President of the Allegheny Valley railroad, but was not connected with the railroad at that time; he was well acquainted with Mr. Furlong.

Nicholas Kramer was recalled and testified to having found a large No. 2 hatchet in the river where the body was discovered, on the second Sunday after the murder. The hatchet was somewhat imbedded in the sand and was not rusted.

The Commonwealth then called witnesses in rebuttal. Peter Dressler testified: This is the hatchet Mr. Kramer gave me; there was no rust on it; it looked blue as if it had just come out of the blacksmith shop; I made an examination there, in the presence of Mr. Demmel and Mr. Kramer, to see whether it was water soaked; I cut into the handle at two places; it was not water soaked; I did not see Mr. Kramer pick up the hatchet; I went to the bank and saw him in a skiff about two or three skiff lengths from the shore; he called to me and said that he had found something holding up the hatchet.

After some unimportant witnesses had been further examined, the testimony was closed for both sides and Judge Bailey stated that he would limit the argument to two speeches per day. The counsel could either make their speeches in five hours, two hours and a half each, or else they could take eight or ten hours. The Court had no desire to limit the time of counsel, but it did desire to limit the days occupied in argument. Court then adjourned.

It is understood that Mr. Swartzwelder will make the opening speech to-day (Thursday), to be followed by Mr. McCormick for the defense, and to-morrow Mr. Robb and Mr. Marshall will speak.

Eyes Sore, and Vision Weak for Several Years, Cured.

My daughter had sore eyes for several years, with white scars or "films" over the sight. The edge of the lids were swollen and covered with scales. Her health was much broken and she suffered great pain much of the time. I put her under the care of Dr. Sadler, the Oculist and Aurist, No. 256 Penn avenue, in January, 1878. She improved from the first, and in three months, with exception of five visits in the following May, she was well. She has remained well, her eyes and health never being better than at present.

ROBERT NEBINGER,
Forty-sixth street, between Hatfield and Centre.

Where Contentment is Impossible.

Contentment produces, in some measure, all those effects which the alchemist usually ascribes to what he calls the philosopher's stone, and if it does not bring riches it does the same thing by banishing the desire for them. But the inducements for a fortune at the cost of only two dollars is sufficient to cause any one to read carefully the announcement made by the Louisiana State Lottery Company of the next monthly drawing (the 147th) at New Orleans, February 10th. For further information apply to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. wW

WASHINGTON.

No Tinkering With the Tariff This Session.

Rumored Withdrawal of Grant from Politics.

Authoritive Announcement Expected at the State Convention.

The Inwardness of the Radical Exodus Scheme Coming to Light.

WASHINGTON, January 26.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Ex-Congressman Danl. J. Morrill of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Joseph Wharton, President of the Philadelphia Industrial League, returned to Philadelphia yesterday, having been in Washington several days looking into the question of tariff revision. After talking with leading members of both the parties, on both sides of the capitol, they have come to the conclusion that no serious effort will be made this session to change the existing tariff laws. Inspired by the inquiries of these gentlemen, the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance, and the House Committee on Ways and Means held a private conference, at which the general opinion was expressed, only one or two gentlemen dissenting, that it was not advisable at present to agitate the question, and although no action was taken, it is generally understood that nothing of a general nature will be attempted, although there may be some effort to amend certain portions of the customs laws, and reduce the duties upon some particular articles of importation. Both Mr. Morrill and Mr. Wharton agree that the wisest thing Congress can do would be to pass the bill introduced by Senator Eaton, providing for the appointment of a commission of experts, which shall revise and simplify the tariff laws, and they will endeavor to secure action in this direction.

FLATTENING THE GRANT BOOM.

It is stated here, on good authority from Philadelphia, that some of Gen. Grant's friends in that city have authority to announce at the approaching Pennsylvania State Convention that he is not a candidate for President. Should this be done, it will be the final collapse of the Grant boom, which has been flattening out with remarkable rapidity for the last two weeks. From the beginning of the Grant boom no sagacious politician here doubted that the only hope of its success was a nomination by acclamation and the support of a united and harmonious party. It is now apparent, and of this General Grant himself must be thoroughly convinced, that if he obtains a nomination at all it can only be after a bitter and protracted fight in the convention, and that in no event can he count upon that hearty support of his own party which is absolutely essential to the success of any nominee. It is here where General Grant's strong common sense ought to come into play, and he can give no better proof of it than by retiring when he can do so gracefully and with honor.

THE COLORED EXODUS INVESTIGATION.

The investigation of the causes of the colored exodus was continued by the Senate special committee to-day.

Charles N. Otney (colored), editor of the Washington *Argus*, a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the colored race, and the Principal of the Howard University School, testified that he is a native of North Carolina, and that he has made a careful study of her people. His last visit was only a few weeks ago. He further testified that he was one of the founders of the National Emigrant Aid Society, having himself drawn up its constitution. Its object was to furnish aid to the colored people at St. Louis on their way to Kansas from Mississippi and Louisiana. At one of the first meetings, however, A. M. Mendenhall made a speech suggesting that it would be advisable to divert the emigrants from their then objective point (Kansas), and send about 5,000 into Indiana, as that State was a doubtful State in the coming election. Mr. Otney testified that no one objected to this suggestion at the time except himself. He continued: "I felt that we had been used long enough as tools. I was opposed to any longer use of my people by any political party, and as soon as I saw that the exodus was to be used politically, I withdrew from the society. There were others in the society who afterwards expressed the same sentiments but they remained in the organization."

The witness, in further explanation of his decision, said he argued with his friends in the society that in Kansas colored emigrants might acquire homesteads. In Indiana and Ohio they could not; to the first named State they had received an invitation, but to the two last named they had not been invited. He next informed the committee that when the exodus from North Carolina first began he addressed letters to the most prominent colored men in the State, asking what caused this sudden uprising. All answers were that there was no cause for it; that the more ignorant were deluded by three men named Perry, Williams and Taylor, who had been North and returned with such glowing news that the people could not resist them. An investigation revealed the fact that these three men had been among the most ignorant of the country people and told them that the United States Government wanted them to go to Indiana and would give them money to begin with; that they would receive $1 50 per day during the winter, and from $2 00 to $2 50 during the spring, summer and fall. Some who hesitated were told that they would receive new suits of clothing at Washington. These men registered the names of those consenting to go, charging them from twenty-five cents to two dollars, according to their ability to pay. They called meetings in country churches, held with closed doors, and bound to secrecy those whom they had deluded. The first batch that went, being few in number, were well received and immediately employed. These wrote back to their friends advising them to come, and hence, said the witness, it is easy to understand the great exodus from North Carolina.

Mr. Otney, in the course of his further statements, described conversations personally held by him in North Carolina during the past few weeks. They all agreed that the condition of the colored people of North Carolina, although susceptible to improvement by the contemplated amendments to some of the laws, and especially by the restoration of their right to elect certain county officers, is, on the whole, highly favorable, and that there is no adequate incentive whatever for the colored people to leave the State. "In fact," said the witness, "every intelligent colored man in the State is opposed to it, and the six colored newspapers are all fighting it; and I say, that although an exodus from the Southern States may be a blessing, the exodus from North Carolina is a fraud and a curse." While testifying to the existence of the most kindly relations between the white and colored people of North Carolina, he described the liberal provision made by the North Carolina Legislature for the education of colored people; and after speaking of a number of colored lawyers who have made a name at the bar, he continued: "I lived in the West two and a half years, and I never saw in Raleigh, North Carolina, such a poor, ignorant class of colored people as I saw in Oberlin, Ohio, the paradise of colored people. Now, this was in their heaven. My God! what will they do in Indiana, which State up to within a few years had a law on her statute books that a negro could not live in the State." The witness will be cross examined by Senator Blair on Friday, to which date the Committee adjourned.

ELECTION SUPERVISORS.

The bill introduced by Mr. Springer in the House to-day, amendatory of the United States election laws, provides that before the appointment of Supervisors of Elections is made, the Circuit Court shall cause notice of the petition of citizens requesting the appointment of such Supervisors to be served on the Congressional candidates of the two different political parties casting the greatest number of votes in that precinct, and the Court shall appoint for each voting precinct where required by law one Supervisor, on the recommendation of each of such candidates. It also provides that all applications for the appointment of special Deputy Marshals to aid the Supervisors of Elections shall be submitted to the Circuit Court, and before the appointment of any Marshals notice of such application shall be served on the candidates of the three different political parties casting the greatest number of votes at the election for Representatives in Congress; and, also, that an equal number of appointments for each voting precinct shall be made on the recommendation of each candidate. It repeals all laws and parts of laws which authorize any officer of the United States to arrest any person for violating any United States election law without a warrant issued in pursuance of the amendment, and provides that nothing in any provision of any law on this subject shall be construed to authorize any Supervisor of Elections or any United States Marshal to interfere in any manner with any of the Judges of or Inspectors of Elections.

GRANT OR BLAINE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—There was a meeting to-night at Senator Don Cameron's house, which was attended by a number of the leading Republican politicians of Pennsylvania. The object was to have Mr. Cameron agree upon some plan by which the Pennsylvania delegation to the Chicago Convention should act as a unit. Mr. Cameron wants the delegation to go solid for Grant. It has been discovered that the Blaine feeling is so strong that this is impossible. So the conference to-night was at the request of the Blaine men, with the object of having Mr. Cameron to agree to Blaine as a second choice with the delegation, should Grant be out of the question. No conclusion was reached.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—A party of Philadelphia Republicans came to Washington yesterday to look after the nomination of Marshal Kerns, who is opposed by Senator Wallace. The party was composed of Messrs. Leeds, McManus, Rawan and Roberts, all active politicians and Cameron men. Senator Cameron asked them to dine, and after dinner a consultation was held that was entirely informal but significant. These gentlemen told Cameron that they did not think it possible for them to secure indorsements of General Grant at the State Convention next week, and they advised him not to attempt it. The people of the State were largely in favor of Blaine, and were so much afraid that some resolution of instructions would be passed that a great many counties have selected their delegates to Chicago when they were selecting their delegates to Harrisburg, and have instructed them to vote for Blaine. This is said to be the case in seventeen out of sixty-seven counties. Senator Cameron stated that he had no desire to force his opinion upon the Convention, but he was for Grant, and believed the majority of the people are with him. He was willing the Convention should act according to its judgment, and should not interfere. There was a general interchange of opinions, and while no conclusions were reached, it was understood that there will be no attempt, as has been predicted, to control the Convention in any particular interest.

SHERMAN BEGINNING HIS FIGHT.

In the holidays, while John Sherman was in New York, a meeting of Republicans who are opposed to the third term was held in the Custom House. Thirty gentlemen were present, and a plan of opposition to the Grant movement was agreed upon. In pursuance of the program then arranged a headquarters will be opened soon in New York city and a systematic campaign begun. The immediate object is to divide, if possible, the New York delegation to the Republican National Convention. Money in considerable sums has been contributed, and documents already prepared will be printed and circulated in all the Northern States. New York will be literally covered with them. This movement is independent of the young Republican scratchers, who yet maintain their organization, and are making themselves felt against the third term conspiracy. The effect of the letters from Profs. Seelve, Chadbourne, James Freeman Clark, and others of Massachusetts, is noticeable here. It has given great encouragement to the opponents of the third term among Republicans, and an old and well known Republican of New York left here last night very much encouraged to begin the organization of the anti-Grant movement in New York. In the meantime the Southern States are not being neglected. John Sherman's canvass there is systematic and intelligent, and his friends report flattering success. The Grant boomers are charging that Sherman is employing special agents of the Treasury in this work. They say that several men who have been appointed recently as special agents are traveling in the South organizing Sherman clubs, under guise of Grand Army of the Republic posts. They show a circular, with John Sherman's likeness at the top, which they say one of these special agents uses in this business.

SHERMAN'S ELECTIONEERING DODGE.

Secretary Keogh of the National Republican Committee, in a conversation with a correspondent yesterday, reaffirmed his loyalty to Grant as a Presidential candidate. He admits that a Special Agent named Kilpatrick, of the Treasury Department, with letters from Secretary Sherman, addressed to the Collectors of Internal Revenue and Customs, did come into North Carolina in Secretary Sherman's Presidential interest; that the aforesaid Agent stopped at his (Keogh's) home, in Greensborough; that he affected to be on a vacation, but that after remaining some hours he showed Keogh the letters Sherman had given him to the Revenue and Customs Collectors. These letters, says Keogh, Kilpatrick did not present, and for the reason Keogh told the agent, that while he was against Sherman as a candidate, he would act square with him, and that if he did present the aforesaid letters they would do Sherman more harm than good. Keogh says that he thinks Grant is losing strength in New York, but that Grant will get the majority of the Southern delegation.

Birth of Triplets.

Between the hours of five and seven Wednesday morning Mrs. Mary Duffey, a woman residing on the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-ninth street, gave birth to triplets, two males and one female. Dr. T. J. Putman, who was in attendance, states that they are all perfectly developed, strong, healthy and quite pretty. The event caused considerable interest in the neighborhood, and all day there was a constant stream of visitors calling in to see the little ones. Mrs. Duffey is getting along as well as could be expected. Her husband is a puddler employed in one of the mills in that vicinity.

BAYARD SPEAKS.

The Delaware Senator Supports His Resolve

By an Able and Forcible Financial Argument.

Other Bills and Resolutions Before Both Bodies.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—Mr. RANDOLPH, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill already published for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

BAYARD'S RESOLUTION.

Consideration was then resumed of the joint resolution introduced by Bayard to withdraw the legal tender power of United States notes. Mr. Bayard spoke in favor of the resolution.

Mr. BAYARD said his object in urging the adoption of the present resolution was to bring about the actual resumption of specie payments. Whatever else might be effected by the resolution was secondary and merely incidental to the one cardinal object. Sound prosperity must rest upon a sound basis, and real money is the only sound currency. To resume by the existing system is as idle as to boil water with a sieve. Paper notes are an essential to coin, but they are not coin, not money, but substitutes for it. Their acceptance must be based on their credit, on their convenience, and must be always voluntary in order to be safe.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

When an evidence of a debt is made compulsory to tender in payment of the debt, the great law of honesty and of money, that value is to be given for value, is broken. Referring to the fear expressed by many of the "money power," he said capital is the result of labor and frugality. Was there to be discrimination against those individuals who had been more successful than others in accumulating property. It was the "money power" that enabled the poor laborer to become the owner of the tools whereby he accumulated his own little and growing capital. It gave his children an education and made his old age more comfortable. He did not ignore the fact that an equal and wholesome distribution of property, sought to be obtained by our fathers through the abolition of primogeniture entailments, properties, etc., had to, have been to a great extent, defeated, and he was inclined to think the system of incorporation which was to have been introduced into all branches of industrial pursuits, had been nearly equal to the effects of primogeniture and mortmain combined in its influence upon the aggregation of wealth into a single and never dying grasp, but he could not understand at what point the denunciation of accumulation was properly to commence. He attributed this unequal division of property, however, more to the use of inconvertible legal tender paper money than to anything else. Jefferson said that by "breaking up the measure of value it makes a lottery of all private property."

I attribute the dangerous projects, fallacious schemes and attempts to array the force of numbers against property, which we witness over the country, and which afford such opportunity for demagogues to ply their arts and excite all unthinking and suffering people, to the adoption of false remedies and destructive means of supposed relief.

THE SUPREME COURT.

I consider the construction of the Constitution by the Supreme Court in the legal tender cases to be alarming and most dangerous, for I understand it to rest the power to issue legal tender notes upon the existence of some great emergency of which Congress is the judge. As the Constitution was intended for the restraint of majorities and to keep all power there not delegated within assigned limits it is obvious that the necessity for maintaining its provisions is greater in proportion to the excitements and dangers of the hour. Yet by the interpretation of the Supreme Court the hour of trial of the Constitution is the hour of its failure. It is never so weak as when it should be most strong. If this be the doctrine we cannot be too prompt now that the storm is passed, the sea smooth and the wind favorable to put our ship of state in condition to weather further storms.

LEGAL TENDER ACTS.

Let us see where we now stand. Secretary McCulloch in his annual report of 1865 having expressed the opinion that legal tender acts were a war measure passed in great emergency; that they should be regarded only as temporary, the House of Representatives under suspension of the rules by 144 yeas to only 6 nays resolved "that this House cordially concur in the views of the Secretary in relation to the necessity of the contraction of currency with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments of the business interests of the country will point, and we hereby pledge co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible."

Among the 144 supporters of this resolution, I find the following who are to-day members of this body: Allison, Conkling, Dawes, Ferry, Morrill, Rollins and Voorhees.

Mr. BAYARD went on to show how this policy had been abandoned, the notes reissued and kept in circulation. During the debate, he said, which attended the passage of the resumption act, the present Secretary of the Treasury, Sherman, who had charge of the bill in this body was asked by several Senators, myself among the number, whether by the redemption of United States notes under that act, they were finally to be retired and destroyed, and he declined to give any construction whatever to the law on that point.

EDMUNDS CHIMES IN.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Will the Senator from Delaware permit me to ask whether there is any doubt in his mind as to what the construction of that act was?

Mr. BAYARD—I am unable to say what it was. I thought it was a double-faced juggle, intended to catch the votes of contractionists by one construction and of inflationists by another construction. I thought it was a snare, and not a worthy treatment of a great subject.

Mr. EDMUNDS—I voted for the act of 1875, because it seemed perfectly clear to me that the redemption it provided for was the redemption that took out in point of law from the existence of all United States notes that should come in, in the method provided for in that act.

Mr. BAYARD—Of the ability of the Senator from Vermont to form an opinion, no man has a doubt. At the same time, I repeat, that measure was supported here by gentlemen who had just been advocating inflation to the full extent of four hundred millions. There was no reference in my remark to the opinion of the Senator from Vermont. I was referring to the gentlemen put forward by the advocates of the bill to answer for them and who refused to put a construction upon it.

Continuing, Mr. BAYARD said: The issue of treasury notes was at no time intended as a permanent measure with or without legal tender power, yet we find this measure of confessed temporary expediency still enforced, and by many urged to be continued in perpetuation. And Senators say "these notes are now at par; are redeemable by the Government at the will of the holder in gold and silver coin, therefore let well enough alone." To this complexion have we come, that a proposition to adopt measures of admitted safety and wisdom to secure a permanent prosperity is called "tinkering with the finances."

GUARDING AGAINST DANGERS.

Mr. President such a condition of sentiment alarms me, and only causes me to be more vigorous in my efforts to secure my countrymen against such manifest dangers. This assumed legal tender power is like the germ of a deadly fever that needs only the heat of excitement of speculation, of war, or of distress, to develope its deadly powers, and it is while it is dormant that I would put an end to its existence. The present condition of property may soon be all reversed. Blight and storm and drouth may destroy our crops; events common in the history of nations may demand from our exchequer extraordinary payments. The scheme of uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the Isthmus of the southern border of this continent, is one of world-wide importance, and the heart of every American proclaims that it is to be under the control of the Government of the United States. Our power may be questioned, but it will be maintained. Every counsel of wisdom, therefore, exhorts us to "seize the day" and in time of peace to prepare for war, for it is the surest way to avert it. The withdrawal of the legal tender power from United States can do injustice to no man, and cannot lessen the value of the notes in the hands of any holder, because an equivalent for the face value is offered in gold and silver coin, in case any creditor should refuse to accept them. The endowment of Government notes with the legal tender power has always failed to prevent depreciation when public confidence had once been shaken in them. It is worthy of note that when in 1870, the first decision of the Supreme Court was reached against the power to make notes legal tender for debts, the effect was to raise the value of such notes in the market by diminishing the premium upon gold ten to fifteen dollars, and, on the contrary, when in the year following this decision was reversed, and the power in Congress sustained, the value of notes declined, and the premium upon gold immediately advanced.

DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

After referring to the Weaver bill and several other measures Mr. Bayard said in conclusion: Mr. President, I have not considered this great question from a party standpoint. It touches too closely the welfare of every human being in our society for me to dwarf it to the mere interests of a party. But this debate had begun and will close and the name of no Democrat will be uttered who at any time approved or in any way countenanced so monstrous an assertion of power as the emission by Congress at will, of legal tender notes. It is utterly beside the question to read here long extracts from Jefferson and Jackson denouncing abuses of power by great government corporations. It is a profanation of their great names. It is an insult to their honest frames to suggest or even point that they or any of them ever countenanced or approved the emission of legal tender paper money. Gold and silver coin are the only true and constitutional money according to the true Democracy. I do not propose on this occasion to consider the interesting and important questions of bank or treasury issues of notes as currency, reforms in tariff, navigation laws, nor parity between silver and gold, and the practicability of retaining both metals by their free coinage and the present regulation of their respective values. The question I have endeavored to discuss is of such importance as to warrant consideration by itself. I have tried to treat the question in a worthy spirit and do my best in the service of truth and justice. Whether the Senate will concur in my views I know not, for a subject like this has never been and will never be made by me a subject of party caucus or personal canvass for votes. But I believe that good sense and right feeling are permanent and enduring forces in American politics, and in that faith I shall rely upon these qualities vindicating themselves in the minds of my countrymen as time shall pass on. The painful earnings of daily toil, and the accumulated wealth of generations are alike involved; the creation of property by labor and its transmission to posterity, are all alike affected by what I have proposed, and not being a believer in Congressional alchemy, I ask that we now abandon similar attempts to make it successful.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HORRORS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Three Cases in Philadelphia, One Fatal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—Philadelphia has another case of hydrophobia, ending fatally to-day. Two weeks have elapsed since the particulars were given of a fatal case at Delaware City, and last night John Kane, a twelve year old boy of this city, who was bitten by a dog last Halloween, was biting and snapping in convulsions. This is considered a most remarkable case, because of the absence of any other hydrophobia symptoms, and because of indications that he will recover. The third case is that of Mrs. Mary R. Lindermaier, a widow, who, since her husband's death, had conducted a beer saloon at 614 North Fourth street. One evening about eight weeks ago two of her pet poodles were gamboling on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. A strange little dog got into an altercation with the poodles, whereupon Mrs. Lindermaier came to make peace, and was rewarded by the little stranger with a bite on the back of the right hand, just above the forefinger. Supposing the dog to belong to a neighbor, she gave the matter no more attention than to get a lotion at a drug store across the way to stop the trickling of blood and cleanse the wound.

She seemed perfectly well until Tuesday, when she complained of unusual weariness after ironing. A sharp, shooting pain in the right arm troubled her. On Thursday there were pains in both arms, and something like intersticial neuralgia. She thought she had rheumatism, and Dr. James Collins prescribed medicine for that. Being sent for on Saturday again, the doctor for the first time thought of hydrophobia. He then heard of the dog-bite, and was convinced. At the sight of water the patient showed alarming symptoms—great dread of something, impossibility of swallowing, with restlessness and irritability. She gradually grew worse, and the mention of food would throw her into spasms. Her last drink was on Sunday morning, when with difficulty she swallowed a half a glass of milk punch.

For a day before her death, which occurred at six o'clock this morning her mental distress and her sufferings for want of drink were indescribable. Although for the last two days her breathing was rapid and heavy, her temperature extremely high, and her mouth emitting immense quantities of frothy, vascid fluid, which caused constant changing of bed clothing and towels, she was perfectly conscious until four hours before exhaustion ended her life. She would not believe that she had hydrophobia.

"Well," Dr. Collins would say, "take a drink of water." Upon his changing the water she would scream and spasmodically cry, "Oh don't; I can't drink; my heart would stop; it would kill me." Once she said to him, "The dog-bite was nothing, and if you understood my case I'd get better." When her son was attracted to her bedside by one of yesterday's convulsions she exclaimed, as the frothy saliva streamed from her mouth, and her eyes turned upon him fiercely, "There's a hair growing on my tongue—pull it out, pull it out!" Throughout her agony she seemed to suspect evil in every one's motive, and it was not until the three hours of unconsciousness preceding death that the friends approached the bed without fear.

Parnell at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., January 28.—The Parnell reception here to-night was an immense affair. United States District Attorney Martin J. Townsend presided, and made an address of welcome. On the stage were many prominent Protestant clergymen. Among the contributors were some colored citizens. The subscriptions here amount to three thousand dollars. The sale of admission tickets will add twelve to fifteen hundred dollars more. Parnell was banqueted after the reception by prominent citizens.

THE CRY FOR BREAD.

Ten Thousand People Starving in Ireland.

The Cloud of Gloom Daily Becoming Darker.

Aims and Objects of the Mansion House Committee.

Russians Excited Over the Increase of the German Army.

IRELAND.

THE CLOUD OF GLOOM DAILY BECOMING DARKER.

DUBLIN, January 28.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin predicts that within the next three months 10,000 people of Ireland will perish from actual starvation. Other well informed people, however, believe that in all probability the Mayor's estimate will be doubled. Daily reports from all the suffering districts show that the distress is actually increasing, particularly since the advent of extremely cold weather, which now prevails throughout the island, greatly aggravating the sufferings from hunger. The local charities are unable to meet even the most pressing demands, and the relief from abroad and from the Government is entirely inadequate. The cloud of gloom which lowers above this unhappy land is daily becoming darker and more impenetrable.

THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The statement reported in the Irish newspapers to have been made at the meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., on Sunday, that defaulters in the payment of rent are excluded from the Mansion House relief, was considered at a public meeting of this committee. The committee desires to say that this statement, if made, is totally without foundation, and that it is impossible to conceive how it could have been uttered. Real distress is he only condition for obtaining assistance from this committee. It acts exclusively through local organizations, which include clergymen and representative laymen of all denominations and opinions, rendering impossible the alleged distinction between sufferers. This committee meets three times weekly, and is composed of representative men of all shades of opinion, whose sole anxiety is to keep their fellow countrymen from perishing from hunger. The meetings of this committee are open to the press. Also, with reference to the statement alleged to have been made at Rochester, New York, it is hardly necessary to say that no individual newspaper was privy to the organization of this fund, and that it is utterly incorrect to say that any outsider paid for the telegrams sent by this committee. The first telegram the committee itself paid for. Subsequent telegrams (and this one) were sent free through Associated Press by the generosity of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

DAVITT AND BRENNEN.

DUBLIN, January 28.—The Nationalists of county Mayo, have decided to start Michael Davitt and Thomas Brennen, under indictment for sedition, candidates of the county for Parliament, on the understanding if elected they shall not take their seats. The prospects of their election are considered good.

GERMANY.

RUSSIA AGITATED OVER THE GERMAN ARMY INCREASE.

LONDON, January 28.—A Berlin correspondent reports that the postponement of the journey of the Crown Prince caused much surprise, and is generally commented upon in all political circles. Prince Bismarck now enjoys good health. The *National Zeitung's* St. Petersburg letter states the increase of the German army has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the Russian people.

RUMORS OF A PROBABLE COLLISION BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, January 28.—Recent preparations for the increase in the German army have caused commotion in all German capitals, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness in all diplomatic circles. Rumors of a probable collision between Russia and Germany are seriously discussed here, and the relations between these two powers are considered quite precarious. The Czar receives daily reports from the commanders of armies concerning the condition and state of the national defenses, and there is a marked activity in military circles. There are also reports that Russia is endeavoring to negotiate an alliance with France. On the other hand it is asserted that Bismarck is to secure the cooperation of Austria and Italy in his designs, whatever that may be.

STRUCK OIL.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Borings in the Hanover petroleum region are now sixty feet deep, and the existence of a basin as large and rich as the one in Pennsylvania, is now regarded as beyond doubt by experts. The deepest borings already yield four hundred weights per well daily. The borings are exclusively in the hands of Hamburg and Bremen firms engaged in the American trade.

AFGHANISTAN.

OPERATIONS TO BE RECOMMENCED BY THE BRITISH.

LONDON, January 28.—A Bombay dispatch says it is generally believed an army corps will advance to Herat, and that that district will be transferred to Persia. All officers belonging to the Cabul division now on leave are ordered to rejoin their command by March 15, when operations throughout Afghanistan will recommence.

A Cabul dispatch says the Ghuznees sent word to General Roberts that they have determined to fight to the last extremity unless Yakoob Khan is reinstated in Cabul as Ameer.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THE Princess Louise will receive a grand reception on her return to Canada.

THE Duchess of Marlborough's fund for the relief of the Irish distress amounts to $29,800.

GERMAN Liberals will support the bill for the increase of the army, if military service is reduced to two years.

ON the 15th inst. five persons, convicted by the court martial of incendiarism and robbery, were shot at Santiago de Cuba.

A BERLIN correspondent reports that the interview between Prince Frederick William and Prince Bismarck was concerning the army bill and negotiations with Vatican.

A BERLIN correspondent reports that as a consequence of the interview between Crown Prince Frederick William and Bismarck, the former has decided to postpone his journey to Pegli.

FOR the Epsom races there are one hundred and nine nominations for the first race, fifty-three for the second, fifty-one for the third and thirty-eight for the last. Parole is among the entries.

A GREAT strike of Burnly weavers in England is imminent. The cotton mills refuse to entertain any propositions from trades unions, and declare that only personal appeals will receive attention.

THE two Americans arrested in Naples, charged with robbery at Brussels of a Russian naval officer, are John Collins, aged about sixteen, and one Cleveland, *alias* Everst *alias* Ferguson, aged about twenty-eight. The Government of Belgium made a demand for their extradition.

A CORRESPONDENT at Paris reports the Clerk in the New York Bank, who absconded with twenty thousand dollars has been arrested in Paris with ten thousand dollars in his person The clerk states he left five thousand dollars in New Haven and two thousand five hundred at Southampton.

INSTRUCTED FOR BLAINE.

The Maine Senator Gets the Washington County Delegation.

WASHINGTON, PA., January 26.—The Republican County Convention, which assembled here at noon to-day, selected Hon. Johnston Allison, as Senatorial, and Hon. H. Ewing, Hon. George V. Lawrence and Hon. John N. McDonald as Representatives to the State Convention. The County Committee, in the call for the Convention, asked the several districts to instruct their delegates as to their preference for President. When the roll was called the vote stood 116 for Blaine, 15 for Grant, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The delegates to the State Convention were instrunted to support Blaine delegates to the Chicago Convention. The Grant boom is "busted" by Blaine's birthplace.

AFFAIRS IN MAINE.

The Great Conflict Drawing to a Close.

The Fusionist Legislature Adjourns Until August.

HOW THINGS LOOKED YESTERDAY.

AUGUSTA, January 28.—The general impression among the people this morning was that the Fusionists having submitted their questions regarding the legality of their organization to the Supreme Judicial Court, they must abide by the result, at least to the extent of breaking up their Union Hall Legislature and returning to their homes, even if they do not take their seats in the Republican Legislature at the State House. The Fusion hordes which it was announced would last night flock into Augusta, did not put in an appearance and this morning the bulk of the militia at the State House were dismissed. The Capital Guards of this city and the Richards Light Infantry from Gardiner, marched down town from the Capital shortly before nine o'clock, the former dispersing at their armory and the latter taking the railroad train home. The Auburn Light Infantry and the Androscoggin Light Artillery, with the gatling gun, will remain at the Capital, but Governor Davis says he thinks they will not be needed any longer.

FUSION LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

BOSTON, January 28.—The *Herald's* Augusta special says: The Fusion Legislature, after a prolonged secret session, this afternoon adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday of August next. Many of the members will go home not to return here before that date. Others will go back to the people of their districts to abide by their decision as to joining or remaining out of the State House Legislature. Others will take their seats among their Republican brethren. The counted-in will, some of them, go home, while others will contest the seats of their rivals in the Capitol for the sake of getting the pay usually voted contestants. Two Fusionists to-day appeared in the Republican House, and numerous others have expressed their intention to follow them. Fusionist Governor Smith and Talbot, Speaker of the Fusion House, will leave for their homes to-morrow.

THOSE ENLISTMENTS.

AUGUSTA, January 28.—The committee to investigate if the enlistment or enrollment of men had been made held its first session this afternoon. Mayor Nash of this city, gave lengthy testimony. He said he was fully satisfied there had been enlistments made here and that an organization was being formed here in the office of R. W. Black, the object of which was to sustain Garcelon and hold the State House. It was notorious about town that these men came to this building and occupied it every night. They drilled nightly with arms brought from the Bangor arsenal.

FUSIONISTS WILL GET IN POLITICAL WORK.

AUGUSTA, January 28.—Some Fusionists claim that it is the honest purpose of their Legislature to meet in August, and that they will enter upon heavy campaign work for the next election, and endeavor to have two returns of the Congressional vote, one to be sent to them and another to the Legislature as recognized by the Courts, and that they will make up a case to Congress concerning the electoral votes. The Republicans and quite a number of Fusionists say that the Fusion Legislature will never again meet, as will be shown to-morrow by the members taking their seats in the regular Legislature, and that the course pursued was an indirect method of dissolving. If the members go home, they will soon be returned by their constituents to look out for important interests coming before the Legislature this session. The Legislature will declare vacant all seats that are not now filled, and new elections will be ordered. The Fusionist Secretary of State, Sawyer, promises to return the valuation books to the office of the Secretary of State, and it is thought he will not claim to be Secretary any longer. State Treasurer White was unable to be here to-day, but telegraphed the Finance Committee that he would read the opinion and meet them to-morrow, his only desire having been to secure himself and bondsmen against loss. The opinion prevails that he will freely give up the keys and property to the office as soon as his successor is qualified. Only one company of militia is now at the State House, and that will soon be relieved from duty. It is the opinion on all sides that the contest has now ended and the excitement closed.

NO GRANT IN THERE'N.

Chester County for Blaine and Washburne.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.—It was Chester county which revolted against Don Cameron's declaration at Cincinnati in 1876, thus preventing Pennsylvania's vote from being cast as a unit and bringing on the nomination of Hayes. Blaine was Chester's choice then as now. Her Republicans met yesterday in convention and voiced their opposition to the Grant program by instructing for Blaine and, to make it more emphatic named Washburne as second choice. This action of Chester is to be added to that of Washington county on Monday, and of Cumberland, Warren, Westmoreland, Mercer, Butler, Lawrence, Luzerne and Lackawanna counties through previous Republican county conventions—ten in all; so that it is believed to be almost impossible for Senator Cameron to fulfil his pledge to give the vote of Pennsylvania to Grant at Chicago. The situation has become so critical for the Grant managers that a council of war was held at Washington yesterday between McManus, Rowan and Leeds, the dictators of the party in Philadelphia, and Senator Cameron.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—the world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

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WILL TILDEN RUN?

What Members of the New York Democratic Committee Think About It.

Bayard, Hancock, English, McClellan and Ingersoll Mentioned.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 28.—It seems to have got into the air here that the Democratic State Committee, which met here yesterday, and did not issue a call for a State Convention, had some kind of creditable assurance that Mr. Tilden does not expect to be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. One member of the Committee said that Mr. Tilden deserved the nomination, and that the party could not pass over his claims if he remained a candidate; but this member felt certain that Mr. Tilden did not wish again to be a candidate. Other members were not quite so outspoken; but every one who was approached said, with emphasis, that the regular delegation from New York would go to the National Convention uncommitted to any candidate, and prepared to support any Democrat whose name commanded the Convention.

The Tammany Democrats who are here laugh at this assertion. They say that the names of the gentlemen who have been appointed to fill the vacancies on the State Committee ought to satisfy any body that Mr. Tilden will still control the committee; but Republicans are inclined to believe the assertions of the regular Democratic committeemen, and to think that Mr. Tilden may really be out of the canvass.

The names of possible candidates are being mentioned to-night. The names of Bayard, General McClellan and General Hancock are spoken of; but there are two other names that were suggested by a member of the committee in such a manner as to cause the rumor to spread that they were looked upon with special favor by Mr. Tilden and his friends, and these are ex-Governor Charles J. Ingersoll and ex-Governor James E. English of Connecticut. A member of the committee is reported as having said that the nomination of either of these gentlemen makes the Connecticut electoral vote certainly Democratic. That remark has been repeated here and there, and is regarded as significant. Another member of the committee is said to have asserted that he would not be greatly surprised if English received the nomination. These and other assertions are so frequent that the belief has gained very fast that there has been an attempt to convey the impression that some person other than Mr. Tilden would be the nominee. What the object is of conveying such an impression is a matter of varied conjecture.

The members of the committee speak of the Kelly conference with contempt. They say that his following is small, and what remains is melting like a snow-bank in an April sun, and that the Democratic party of the country can and will snub Kelly as a person of no account. Republicans here don't think so, and it is generally believed that Mr. Kelly relies upon the Republican Legislature to give him control of patronage in New York sufficient to hold together men enough to do his and the Republican leaders' wishes.

A LABOR RIOT.

Serious Conflict Between White and Black Laborers in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., January 28.—Telegrams received here this morning state intense excitement prevails in Shenandoah county, in consequence of a collision between white and black laborers at the Columbia furnace, near Edenburg, that county. Governor Holliday received a telegram from Sheriff Joseph Stickley of Shenandoah, asking the assistance of troops to aid in quelling the riot; also one from Capt. J. M. Magruder of the Woodstock Military Company, stating he has notice of a serious riot at the point mentioned, and asking for orders what to do. The Governor immediately replied to Capt. Magruder, directing him to place his command at the disposal of Sheriff Stickley. The trouble as far as can be ascertained has its origin in the fact that John W. Whistler & Co., proprietors of the Columbia and Liberty furnaces are substituting colored for white laborers in their works.

State Senator H. H. Riddleberger of Shenandoah county, to-night received the following in relation to the riots in that county:

WOODSTOCK, January 28.

I left the Columbia furnace at 4 P. M. Everything quiet there and reported by Dr. Armstrong to be quiet at Liberty furnace. An attack on some negroes was made at Liberty furnace last night, and two men were wounded. The rioters then dispersed with threats to return to-night.

A dispatch from the Sheriff just received says the rioters have now two hundred men; he asks for more military.

The Governor has just received the following:

WOODSTOCK, January 28, 7:30 P. M.—*Gov. Holliday:* Have just received a communication from the Sheriff and Captain Magruder, at Liberty Furnace, twelve miles from here. All quiet now, but difficulty is apprehended; they say more men are needed at once The Winchester company could be ordered up to-night. The Sheriff says a considerable body of rioters seem to be organizing. Two negroes were shot last night and severely hurt.

In response to these, Governor Halliday has telegraphed Capt. James B. Burgess, commanding the Winchester Light Infantry, ordering him to proceed with his company by the first train to the scene of the disturbance, and place himself at the disposal of the Sheriff.

Parnell's Dates.

Mr. John Madden of this city, has received a letter from Hon. Charles S. Parnell, the Irish patriot, who states that he will be in Pittsburgh between the 7th and 11th of February. His dates in the meantime are as follows: New Haven, Conn., January 29; Springfield, Mass., January 30; Cambridge, Mass., January 31; Washington, D. C., February 2; Baltimore, Md., February 4; Richmond, Va., February 6; Altoona, Pa., February 12; Utica, N. Y., February 15; Montreal, Canada, February 17.

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The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm.

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FUN IN THE HOUSE.

Horr Replies to Cox's Humorous Delivery,

To the Great Amusement of the Gallery Gods.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—After some miscellaneous business, the committees were called for reports of a private nature.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the purpose of listening to Mr. Horr's reply to Mr. Cox's speech yesterday.

Mr. Horr was exceedingly humorous, and elicited roars of laughter from members on the floor, and from the large crowd of spectators in the galleries.

When Mr. Horr arose, the scene was as dramatic and exciting as when an important political debate impends. The galleries were crowded with people. The members gathered around Mr. Horr, who spoke from the space in front of the Speaker's desk. He stated that before he commenced his reply to the eloquent and able speech of the distinguished and weighty gentleman from New York (Cox), he would ask the Clerk to read the speech, or portion of it, which he (Horr) had delivered a few days ago, and which had occasioned that fearful effort which Mr. Cox had introduced yesterday.

HIS "GENIAL LITTLE FRIEND."

The Clerk then read as follows: "Genial little friend." [Loud laughter.]

Mr. HORR then began. He justified himself for using the words "genial little friend" by explaining they were spoken in the heat of the debate. [Laughter.] He had spent his boyhood in manual labor and hard work and was consequently sometimes embarrassed and in his extreme diffidence dropped words which he was sorry for afterwards. Had he known the sensitiveness of the gentleman from New York, had he known the poetry of his nature, he would have addressed the gentleman in the language of a modern poet, as "Dear little Buttercup." [Continued laughter.] Alluding to the book, "Why we Laugh," which Cox had sent to him yesterday, he said that he regarded it as that gentleman's best work, because it contained very little of Cox and a good deal of other men. [Laughter.] Nothing had been further from his mind than the idea of belittleing the gentleman from New York before this assembly. He knew the gentleman's weight and accomplishments, and far be it from him to contest with him Why, some one intimated to him that it was thought that he was trying to get some belt from the gentleman. Good heavens! What good would it be to him? [Great laughter caused by Horr's feeling his waist, and insinuating that a belt which would fit Cox would be much too small for him.] No man could surpass him in his admiration of the beautiful form of the gentleman from New York, and he never looked at him without thinking of some ancient Grecian model,

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. Wright, one of the Railroad Commissioners, was heard by the Commerce Committee this morning, and also Mr. Brooks of Pittsburgh, representing the Pennsylvania railroad west of Pittsburgh. The committee agreed to hear Charles Francis Adams and Mr. Wells, the other members of the commission on Monday. That will close the discussion.

A SUICIDE.

George W. Henderliter, who was the Republican candidate for the Forty-fourth Congress from one of the Virginia districts, against General Terry, and who last week came here to attend the Greenback Conference Committee, suicided this morning by jumping from the third story window of the Metropolitan Hotel. He had been on a protracted spree.

TARIFF TINKERING.

D. J. Morrell, representing the National Iron and Steel Association, and Jos. Wharton, representing the Industrial League of the United States, are here looking after tariff matters. Other Pennsylvania manufacturers are coming in the same interest.

The Ways and Means Committee will hear the Western Drug Exchange to-morrow, in favor of the abolition of the stamp tax on certain drugs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINKING FUND.

The bill introduced in the House to-day by Representative McLane, to amend the sinking fund act of May 7, 1878, provides that there shall be established a sinking fund in the Treasury of the United States into which the Central Pacific road shall pay $1,200,000 per annum and the Union Pacific $850,000 yearly.

"A thing of beauty was a joy forever."

How simple a statement and yet how true. But he wished to make a suggestion to his friend, which, he thought, would add to his already exceeding grace and beauty, and that was that brother Cox should part his hair in the middle and wear bangs. [Loud and continued laughter.]

ANOTHER PAINFUL SUBJECT.

He (Horr) now approached another subject tremblingly, because his friend had told the House yesterday that he once blew a man right through a keyhole, and he (Horr) did not want such a tight squeeze. His friend had made a speech during the extra session on the test oath. That speech had marked in it "laughter" fourteen times, "applause," "great laughter" once, "applause and laughter" once, and "long, continued applause" once. He wanted to know if the rumor was true that that speech had been printed, "laughter," "applause" and all, three days before it was delivered. [Roars of laughter.] That was a big advantage. Gentlemen who could sit down in the darkness of the midnight hour, and when they got a funny thing, just stop and cheer themselves, and write "laughter" had a great advantage.

WHY COX IS THIN.

The gentleman did too much for the world. That was probably the reason for his being so thin. If he furnished the "laughter" and let the world furnish the "applause" it would not draw so on his constitution. For the purpose, as he explained, of showing that he was not wholly to blame for having applied the term "genial little friend" to the gentleman from New York, Mr. Horr sent to the Clerk's desk a bound volume of *Harper's Weekly*, which the Clerk held up to the full view of the House opened at a picture which represented Cox as Speaker of the House with his feet on the back of the chair. This action of Horr's was greeted with roars of laughter, which broke out afresh when that gentleman stated that the picture had been published just after Cox had not been elected Speaker. Whoever looked at that picture, he said, would notice that the gentleman had been placed with his feet on the top of the Speaker's chair so that he could get his head over the desk. He had heard that his friend had once stated that "had he been six inches taller he would have been President. [Laughter.] The Democratic party had fallen into some mistake as to the gentleman in giving heed to muscle instead of brains. If the gentleman from New York had three inches and a lot of votes more, he might have been speaker of the House. He wished to say in conclusion that whatever he might hereafter say in debate he begged the gentleman from New York to understand that he had no malice or hardness of heart in him.

EPITAPH ON COX.

That gentleman had been kind enough to give him an epitaph. He (Horr) was not a poet, but a friend had written for him an epitaph upon the gentleman from New York, which he thought just covered the case:

"Beneath this slab lies the great Sam Cox,
Who was wise as an owl and brave as an ox.
Think it not strange his turning to dust,
For he swelled and he swelled till he finally bust;
Just where he has gone, or just how he fares,
Nobody knows and nobody cares:
But wherever he is, be he angel or elf,
Be sure, dear reader, he's puffing himself."

The delivery of these lines was followed by roars of laughter, which were redoubled when, Cox making no reply, the committee arose, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Cox in the chair.

After some time the committee rose and a number of private bills were passed.

Adjourned until Monday.

NOT LIABLE.

The Railroad Company Cannot be Held for Riot Losses.

An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia last evening gives the statement that Judge McKennan of the United States Circuit Court, has decided that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot be held liable for the loss of goods *en transit* burned during the riot. The basis of the action was the claim that notwithstanding the exception in bills of lading, the company was liable for loss through contributory negligence in allowing freight to gather in Pittsburgh when it must have been patent that serious trouble was imminent and a strike was already in progress. Here is the dispatch:

Judge McKennan, in the United States Court this morning, delivered an opinion in the case of John Sherman Hall against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This is a test suit, tried in 1878, to fix the responsibility for loss by the Pittsburgh riot. A jury was dispensed with and evidence submitted to the Judge to ascertain the facts and apply the law. After reviewing the testimony Judge McKennan concluded his opinion as follows: "Upon the whole case I am of the opinion, and so find, that the loss complained of was caused by fire, while the plaintiff's goods were in transit by defendant, within the meaning of the exception in the bill of lading; that defendant is not shown to have been guilty of any negligence by which the efficiency of the exception is in any way impaired, and henceforth, plaintiff is not entitled to recover." It was admitted at the trial that plaintiff's goods were destroyed by fire during the riot, and the bill of lading offered in evidence contained a clause excepting liability of the railroad company for freight lost by fire.

As the Supreme Court of the State has already decided that Allegheny county is liable, the decision of Judge Mc Kennan will probably be received with indifference by shippers who lost, however it may be viewed by Allegheny county.

NORTHPORT, Wis., May 6, 1879.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.:

SIR—I have been using your medicine for over a year now and with the best effects. I have used 12 bottles of the Hypophosphites, and it has made a new man of me. I have been ailing over six years with a number of diseases, but lung difficulty was the most prominent. I have been under the care of a great many Doctors, and have taken quantities of medicine without any apparent benefit, but appear to be still growing worse and weaker until I accidentally came across one of your circulars, and was constrained to try your medicine, and I found its effects were almost magical upon me, and I was a surprise to myself and friends, having gained so rapidly in flesh.

I remain respectfully,
LAWRENCE DORAN.

Big Tree Fossils.

[Washington Letter.]

Two large fossil trees are now on their way to Washington from the Western part of New Mexico, designed for the new National Museum. Gen. Sherman, while on his tour of inspection to the military posts in New Mexico, examined some of the large petrifications which abound in the vicinity of Fort Wingate, and he was so much impressed with the value of these specimens that he decided to have them brought to Washington to be placed in front of the door of the National Museum. The two specimens referred to will each weigh several tons: they will serve as conspicuous representations of the ancient flora of the region from which they came. The entire country surrounding the spot where these fossil trees are so abundant is at the present day utterly destitute of vegetation, save a few pinons and other stunted trees, which are of little or no use. This was not the case in times long past, for the two immense specimens now on route to Washington, according to Gen. Sherman's account, were not alone. The country is literally covered with the remains of an ancient forest, representing a great variety of vegetation, and establishing the fact beyond doubt that this entire country, which is now only inhabited by a few tribes of Pueblo Indians and covered all over with evidences of extinct tribes, and which is destitute of vegetation, and so arid that there is no inducement to the settler, was once a tropical country abundantly supplied with fruits and vegetation. Gen. Sherman is much interested in the preservation of such specimens, and encourages every one connected with the army to make collections in all branches of science.

Answer This.

Did you ever knew any person to be ill, without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor this same question.

"Carry the news to Mary!" Health and happiness are found in every box of "Sellers' Liver Pills."

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents per box.

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CONSUMPTION!

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use in my practice I have cured thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer giving their Express and P. O. address.

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Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

"It is perfectly safe, and the taste pleasant."

The first apparent effect is to increase the appetite. It assists digestion, and causes the food to assimilate properly—thus the system is nourished. It also, by its tonic action on the digestive organs, induces more copious and regular evacuations. Its effect on the mucous membrane is such that easy expectoration is produced; not only are the air passages easily voided of the secretion already deposited, but its collection is carried on in a healthy manner, while the formation of tubercle is retarded. The rapidity with which patients take on flesh while under the influence of the Syrup, of itself indicates that no other preparation can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, and hence be more efacious in all depression of spirits, shaking or trembling of the hands or body, cough, shortness of breath, or consumptive habit. The nerves and muscles become strengthened and the blood purified.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Speedily and permanently cures Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action. It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste is pleasant, and its effects permanent.

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19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
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21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing.....	50
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These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished. Neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

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Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?

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Dr. Williams

298 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

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No Fee required until Cured, from responsible parties. All diseases of the **Kidneys** and **Bladder,** and old cases of **Gleet, Syphilitic** and **Mercurial affections** of the throat, skin, or bones, are **cured for Life.**

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suffering from the terrible effects of **Seminal Weakness,** and **Loss of Sexual Power** as the result of **Self-abuse** in youth, **Sexual Excesses** in maturer years, or other causes, producing **Emissions, Nervousness, Pimples on the face, Cough, Indigestion, Loss of Memory,** etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are permanently cured in half the usual time and expense **where others have failed.**

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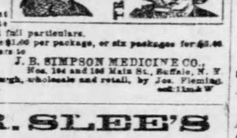

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Please Read Carefully the Prices of Some.

Ladies' Bright Grain Shoes	$1 25
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Misses' Bright Grain Shoes	1 00
Misses' Bright Grain Button	1 20
Ladies' Bright Grain Button	1 50
Children's Red Top Boots, 7 to 9	85
Youths' Heavy Boots, 10 to 13	1 25
Boys' Heavy Boots, 1 to 5	1 65
Men's Heavy Boots	2 00
Men's Fine Calf Boots	2 50
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16th

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COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.,

At Macauley's Theatre, in the City of Louisville.

On **SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1880.**

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Every Ticket Holder can be His Own Supervisor. Call Out His Number, and see it placed in the Wheel.

The Management call attention to the Grand Opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2 any of THE FOLLOWING PRIZES:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes, $300 each		$2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each		1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each		900
1,960 Prizes		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Summary Statement

OF THE

FISCAL AFFAIRS

OF

Allegheny County,

For 1879.

Published in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved May 1st, 1861, and entitled an "Act relative to the County of Allegheny."

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash balance, January 1st, 1879		$112 414 49
Interest on daily balances		4,263 55
Fees and other revenues from county offices		97,393 06
Fees of election officers refunded		2 50
Official advertising repaid to county		15,378 50
Sale of old carpets, iron, paper, &c.		84 03
United States for boarding prisoners in the county jail		1,664 50
Fees refunded by constables		1 00
Fines, verdict fees, forfeited recognizances, refunded costs, &c., from Court of Quarter Sessions.		1,904 39
Verdict fees, Court of Common Pleas No. 1		686 00
Verdict fees, Court of Common Pleas No. 2		492 00
Sale of old bridge material		17 60
Collections from the Poor Districts Allegheny county and from other counties for maintenance of patients confined in the Hospital for the insane at Dixmont		2,224 40
Fines from Aldermen and Justices of the Peace		2 40
Gas Companies for the inspection of gas		3,866 40
Conscience money and cost		24 00
Taxes of 1876 and former years		1,486 98
Taxes of 1877		13,536 43
Taxes of 1878		113,183 90
Taxes of 1879		409,732 26
Total revenues for 1879		$778,358 39

EXPENDITURES.

Bonded debt maturing during the year	$ 25,050 00
Interest on bonded debt	97,463 68
Fees and salaries of county officers, clerks, deputies, janitors, &c., including traveling expenses of Sheriff's deputies	158,015 42
Transcribing County, School and collecting duplicates, registry lists, &c., in the office of County Commissioners	7,343 57
Assessors' pay for assessments of property and registering votes	29,268 04
Election Expenses	13,566 34
Jail and Workhouse commitments	4,677 53
Coroner's Office, inquests, burial expenses, *post mortem* examinations, Juror's pay, &c.	5,672 78
Advertising, printing, stationery &c.	35,688 00
Fuel, light, water rent, furniture, repairing, cleaning court rooms, &c.	13,380 58
Maintenance of prisoners, repairs, &c., in county jail	5,716 71
Court of Quarter Sessions, jurors' pay, witness fees, &c.	55,214 83
Court of Common Pleas No. 1	21,070 73
Court of Common Pleas No. 2	19,433 53
Supreme Court	2,216 75
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	48,838 89
Sinking Fund	25,000 00
County Bridges	18,335 53
Country Roads	1,619 20
Pennsylvania Reform School	18,640 05
Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont	6,521 03
Law Library	2,148 18
Aldermen and Justices of the Peace	1,784 21
Gas Inspection	3,337 10
Contingent Fund	4,468 62
Western Penitentiary	3,976 60
Total Expenditures for 1879	$628,498 22
Cash balance in County Treasury January 1st, 1880	$149,860 17
	$778,358 39

LIQUOR LICENSE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

| |

THE GREAT HOAX.

How the Maine Military Were Called Out by Mischievous Boys.

Davis the Laughing Stock of the State.

Too Much Pie and Ice Water and too Little Lager.

Those Assassinating Slips of White Paper.

Gov. Smith Issues a Proclamation to the Citizens of Maine.

A PRACTICAL JOKE.

AUGUSTA, January 25.—This has been a day of great sensations. Acting upon information which led him to believe that an attempt was to be made by the Fusionists to capture the State House, Governor Davis made preparation to hold the fort against any possible force. The Fusionists declare that there has been no real cause for alarm, and those who pretend to know the true inwardness of the reports which were current, contend that the whole affair had its origin in a practical joke and is a put-up job in order to test the Republicans. It is claimed that the man who started the rumors began by dropping mysterious hints regarding the plans of the Fusionists and circulating reports that they were drilling at secret meetings in this and other cities. They say that the conspiracy even extended to the circulation of fictitious reports, which were sent in from the surrounding towns concerning the movements of men and arms. The public mind was ripe for an explosion, and many were inclined to believe that Governor Davis meant to disperse the Fusion Legislature or put the members under arrest. The Governor has, however, denied that he has any present intention of resorting to extreme measures with reference to the Fusionists, and as a matter of fact they have been allowed to hold their meetings peaceably.

FUN FOR THE BOY.

One of the incidents over which the Fusionists were much amused last night is the following: Two loads of wood wrapped up in paper to resemble rifles were drawn through the streets and stopped in front of the Bradbury hall. Thirty or forty young men each seized his stick and rushed up the stairs into the building. In the meantime a large crowd had gathered around and great excitement prevailed. Information of the affair was conveyed to the State House, and preparations were made to give the supposed rioters a hot reception. Joseph Foy, it is said, posted the triangular pieces of white paper around town on Friday night, which caused the suspicion that certain houses were to be burned. Last night triangular pieces of red paper were similarly posted. A dispatch received here last night from Bangor states that Governor Davis has telegraphed Mayor Brown of that city, to send seventy rifles to Biddeford to-night, and that Smith, the keeper of the arsenal, has refused to deliver the arms. It is believed that Governor Davis' purpose in ordering the rifles to Biddeford is to arm the militia company there in anticipation of the possible adjournment of the Fusionist Legislature to that city. The present prospect, however, is that the Fusionists will remain here until the final decision of the court is made regarding their legality. Major Fielding received last night from Portland, a telegram reading thus:

"Two hundred gatling guns ready. Men will come on train."

This dispatch, the Fusionists claim, emanated from this gang of Augusta boys.

DAVIS THE LAUGHING STOCK OF THE TOWN.

The Governor's action in calling them out is generally ridiculed. It has been pretty thoroughly established by careful inquiry that the scare was based altogether on a practical joke of some of the "boys" around town. They have been holding social meetings in a small hall, and Mayor Nash's deputies have formed the idea that they were drilling under Captain Black. Then these practical jokers have let drop, in the hearing of those whom they knew would report to Republican headquarters, threats of slaughter and bloodshed. They have also had telegrams sent to three different points to Major Reynolds, Governor Cummins and other leading Fusionists, informing them of the departure of men and arms for Augusta. Triangular pieces of paper were also tacked up around town last night, and they were taken as cabalistic signs of the conspirators. Some concluded that places thus marked were to be burned. Others that it was a call to arms. To-day and to-night the same manœuvres have been continued. Triangular bits of red paper have been posted up in various places to-night, and these are interpreted by the frightened Republicans to signify blood. Telegrams have also been received to-night announcing that three or four teams loaded with Henry rifles are on their way hither. Teams have been engaged to pass through the streets, and the boys expect to have lots of fun seeing the authorities seize them and find out that they have been sold. This is absolutely all the foundation there has been for the last scare, and Governor Davis and the reporters who were taken in are the "laughing stock" of the town. No attempt has been made by the Fusionists to recruit men, no men have been drilling, and there has been no talk of fighting. The Fusionists, from Major Smith down, express their intention to abide by the decision of the Court when one is obtained.

THE FUSION QUESTIONS.

AUGUSTA, January 23.—The following is a substance of the questions to be submitted to the Court by the Fusion Legislature:

First—Was the organization of the Senate and election of President and Secretary thereof on the first Wednesday of January, 1880, legal and in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State?

Second—Was the organization of the House of Representatives and election of Speaker and Clerk thereof, on the first Wednesday, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the State?

Third—Were the bodies of persons who had there met on the evening of the twelfth day of January competent to organize the Senate and House of Representatives for the State of Maine to constitute the Fifty-ninth Legislature, and were they legally organized as such, and do they constitute the Fifty-ninth Legislature, and were they legally organized as such, and do they constitute a legal Legislature under the Constitution and laws of this State?

Fourth—If the Senate organized on the first Wednesday in 1880 was not legally organized is that body a convention of Senators-elect by or through which the Senate may or must be organized, that body having adjourned from day to day from said first Wednesday of January to the present time?

Fifth—If the House of Representatives organized on the first Wednesday of January 1880 was not legally organized is that body a convention of members of the House of Representatives elect by or through which a House of Representatives may or must be organized, that body having adjourned from day to day from said first Wednesday of January to the present time.

GOV. SMITH'S PROCLAMATION.

BOSTON, January 25.—The *Herald's* Augusta special says Fusionist Governor Smith to-night issued the following proclamation:

To the people of the State, and to the Citizens of Maine:

My attention has been called to the repeated assemblying of armed bodies of men and military companies at the Capitol of the State, causing unnecessary excitement and disturbing the public peace, and I deem it due to my fellow-citizens to advise them of the fact that this display of force is without any just cause and serves to keep up the excitement and divert attention from the revolutionary proceedings by which the party caucus undertook to organize the State Government. I have already publicly declared and now repeat that the political party and friends with whom I act have at no time contemplated a resort to force to secure their rights. No force has been organized, none has been called for, nor have we had any here at any time. We rely upon the Constitution and laws of the State and the honest judgment of the people for the vindication of our cause. The police force authorized by Governor Garcelon was placed under charge of the Superintendent of Public Buildings for the protection of public property and the Legislature against any resistance which had been threatened in excited public assemblies, and was discharged almost immediately after the Legislature had assembled and organized. Since that time all the forces—police and military—have been under the control of the Republican organization without the presence of any force to oppose them, and without any just grounds for imposing upon the credulity of the people. The lawful government of the State has been excluded from the State House through military usurpation. The State House is at the present time filled with armed men. A Gatling gun covers the entrance and the State is subjected to the expense of thousands of dollars daily for the purpose of maintaining this military show. It is proper that our people should consider these matters and see whether or not they are willing to countenance and support such high-handed outrages upon their liberties. Are they ready and willing to yield their rights as freemen and become slaves to forces which are thus burdening them with taxation and undermining and destroying their free institutions. I have no fear but that the honest and intelligent sentiment of our citizens will discountenance this military usurpation and sustain the legal Government in its efforts to restore peace and order and promote the welfare of the State.

(Signed) JOSEPH L. SMITH, Governor.

MAINE'S SERIO-COMEDY.

SCENE AT THE AUGUSTA HOUSE—ASSIMILATION OF DISCORDANT ELEMENTS.

An Augusta dispatch to the Boston *Herald* says: The playwrights are missing an opportunity. There is the material for a popular comedy in this city of Augusta. Act one, scene first, should open in the dining room of the Augusta House, at the supper hour, when hungry Republicans and Fusionists sit down for their tea, toast and gossip. A traveler from New Zealand would never imagine that the capital of Maine was the scene of a Mexican muss. The tables are filled with the Fusionist officials and legislators, who elbow their Republican antagonists and get them to "pass the sugar." The much arrested Major Folsom eats his steak with the appetite of a man who never read of drum head courts martial and the ringing volley of a death fusilade. Fusionist Governor Smith sits at the head of one of the tables with his cheerful spouse and daughter, two persons who fully recognize his title to the Governorship. Near at hand Governor Davis sips his tea and chats with Fusionist friends, who call him "Frank," but refuse to call him "Governor." President Locke of the State House Senate, and the gold spectacled, benevolent gentleman who presides over the Fusionist House, both eat cuts from the same sirloin. There are some few radical fellows whose partisanship colors their every action, but in the main (no pun) there is about the same state of feeling as is displayed between rival factions gathered to attend a political convention. It is perfectly safe to address every man as "colonel," "major" or "captain." Maine, in this respect, resembles Mississippi. Fusionist Governor Smith is as Democratic in his ways as Old Hickory himself. He smokes a "T. D." pipe and has no sort of anxiety about coloring the lace curtains. He is as full of old Penobscot grit as Governor Davis, and with a suit of armor would pass for one of King John's barons. Throughout the early part of the night the rival partisans play euchre, and a few wayward, wicked men indulge in twenty-five cents worth of poker. The Maine law prevents anybody getting a glass of nerve quieting lager or honest ale, but there is a superabundance of "cool, refreshing gin," doctored brandy and forty-rod whisky. Even the Sunday school men take something for their stomachs. A scientific observer of this Maine muss ascribes it all to a too exclusive diet of ice water and pie. A community so fed is certainly fit for treasen, stratagems and spoils. The Maine law, if repealed so far as malt liquors are concerned, and applied to pie and ice water, would restore the stability of the Government. A sojourn among a mob who talk constitutional law and carry revolvers, is dull enough.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

A Murderer of Fifteen Years ago in Philadelphia Convicted.

Justice has had its way after a long time in Philadelphia. On Friday a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" ended the notable trial of Theodore J. McGurk for murdering over fifteen years ago, James Needs, a colored porter in the dental establishment of Dr. S. S. White. On the morning of October 7, 1865, White's fire-proof safe was found open, and nearly $3,000 worth of gold, silver and platinum stolen. The dead body of Needs behind a counter, with his hands and feet tied, a gag in his mouth and his head crushed in, and the disordered condition of the room, indicated a severe struggle. The murder caused a great sensation, and remained a mystery until a few months ago. The annexed narrative shows how it came to light:

Four months later, February 8, 1865, occurred the great incendiary fire originating in a warehouse at Ninth street and Washington avenue, where two thousand barrels of oil were stored. By it eight lives were sacrificed, and fifty or sixty buildings, comprising property worth $500,000, were destroyed. McGurk, then regarded as one of the shrewdest associates of well known criminals, was arrested on suspicion of connection with this crime, but he protested his innocence, accused others and was released.

Some of the accused have had tragic ends. One of them, Hugh Mara, when dying in prison, where he had been sent for shooting Alderman McMullen, alleged that McGurk was the incendiary. Mara's confession was discredited, however, it being thought that it was forced from him for political effect. McGurk, who had been farming in Michigan, left his wife and family there, came to this city and, on May 5, 1877, published a denial of the charges against him.

A week later found McGurk in the Homeopathic Hospital, in this city, suffering from a wound in his side and other hard knocks of a criminal life. Mrs. Mary Sanborn of Washington township, Erie county, Matron *pro tem.* at the hospital, had her attention drawn to him as a man whose mind labored under some great trouble. She tried to soothe him and won his confidence. He said his trouble came from newspaper publications about the coal oil fire of twelve years previously. He declared his innocence, but expressed a wish to get out of Philadelphia. At her request her father, a well-to-do farmer, agreed to take him to work on his Erie farm. McGurk went there in June, 1877.

Two months later, just after midnight on August 12th, Mrs. Sanborn, who had returned to her Erie county house, was watching by the bedside of McGurk, who complained of suffocation, as if caused by hemorrhage from the wound in his side. He said he feared he was going to die, and asked her to pray with him, which she did. He desired to know whether a great sinner could be forgiven.

She said the Lord was all-merciful to the repentant.

"Well," said he, "you remember the coal oil fire I spoke of to you once, Well, that is notall I did." He then told in detail how he and Hugh Mara planned the robbery at White's, and worked into the place just before daylight. "We unexpectedly met the colored Porter," he said, "and I, knowing that he recognized me and that dead men tell no tales, knocked him down with a club. I killed him; Mara had nothing to do with it. He was watching."

McGurk proceeded at length, giving particulars of the crime. He recovered from the illness, and Mrs. Sanborn kept the secret until June, when she told it to the Episcopal minister, whom McGurk had called to attend him. She was forced to this by McGurk's slanderous statements about her, and the families fear of injury from him. He had been paid off and left the farm some months previously. By and by McGurk's eye caught a newspaper paragraph to the effect that the murderer of Needs was supposed to be in Erie. In August, frightened by this, he called upon Captain Harcourt, city editor of the Erie *Dispatch*, and passing himself off as a detective named Thomas Mullane, inquired if Theodore J. McGurk was not suspected of being the murderer. Harcourt, after putting a series of questions to the man, was prompted to inquire plumply: "Look here, ain't you McGurk?" Instantly McGuirk fled, Harcourt pursuing and grappling with him. McGurk broke away, however, but was soon arrested. Interviewing him subsequently in his cell, Harcourt worked out of him the admission that the confession made two years previously to Mrs. Sanborn was done "to ease his soul."

The testimony that convicted McGurk was that of Mrs. Sanborn and Captain Harcourt. The defense offered for him was that he had been a monomaniac on the subject of lying, was fond of being heralded as the perpetrator of great crimes never committed by him, and was delirious when he made the confession. The trial lasted five days. The jury were out only four hours.

THE ISTHMUS CANAL.

The Prosecution of the Work—Purchase of the Panama Railroad.

Trenor W. Park, the President of the Panama Railroad, arrived at New York on Wednesday, from the Isthmus, where he has been with M. de Lesseps. In a published interview Mr. Park says:

Sometime since a substantial agreement was made between the Panama Railroad Company and the promoters of the Canal Company, by which, in case the work is to be prosecuted, the Panama railroad will be purchased by the Canal Company. The transaction will be on a cash basis, and the price agreed on is very satisfactory to us. The agreement has not been reduced to legal papers, and as it is very voluminous I do not care to make its details public until the canal enterprise is under way. The Panama railroad is a practical necessity to the construction of the canal. If it did not exist, a road would have to be built for the transportation of material. Even after the canal is opened—supposing the project is carried through—there will be plenty of local business for the road." Regarding the present position of the canal enterprise Mr. Park said; "The estimate of the Panama Canal, if I remember aright, was $240,000,000. There will be no difficulty in raising that amount, M. de Lesseps thinks, provided he can demonstrate the feasibility of the scheme. He expects to raise the money needed in France and Germany—He does not look to the United States or England for money aid. He will leave the Isthmus on February 6, and will arrive in New York about the middle of next month, when he will lay his arguments and scheme before the public. The route of the proposed canal, Mr. Park continued. will follow closely the line of the Panama Railroad. In some places the track of the road will have to be changed to accommodate the construction of the canal. M, de Lesseps began his surveys about a month ago, but he had some engineers at work two or three months before. At present he has about ten or fifteen engineering officers conducting the surveys, Mr. Dilks of Amsterdam, one of the best known hydraulic engineers in the world, having charge of the work. They are examining the question of the amount of material to be moved, and the probable cost of its moving, and how to manage the Chagres river. There are some heavy cuts to be made through the mountains, but I am convinced that the Panama route is feasible, the only question about it being one of cost. The engineers think, from their surveys made already, that it will be near M. de Lesseps' original estimate. I certainly agree with M. de Lesseps that no canal can be successful in the isthmus which contains locks, and the Panama route would furnish a tide-level canal without locks.

Concerning the probable business of the interoceanic canal, Mr. Park said that it would be enormous. "M. de Lesseps estimates," he said, "that the annual traffic of the canal will be 6,000,000 tons. One-tenth of that amount would be supplied by the wheat sent from California to Liverpool alone, which now goes by way of Cape Horn. At present the Panama railroad obtains no Japan, China or Australia business, which would be attracted by the canal. If the business on the canal should increase in the same ratio as the business of the Panama railroad did, upon its opening, within the next four or five years, M. De Lesseps' estimate of the tonnage would be reached, if it is not reached in the first year."

DECIDED TALK.

What May Result From Attempts to Interfere With Free Suffrage.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* discussing the Maine question puts it down in this shape:

When the Court recognized those questions so far as to answer them it recognized the questioners as a Legislature. The Legislature—the Fusionists—could have obtained this recognition, had it been deemed necessary, by submitting questions to the Court not absolutely material to the main issues. The moment the Court recognized the right of the questioners to questoins, it recognized the Fusionist Legislature as the legal Legislature of Maine. That being done, its right to elect a Governor could not afterward be successfully disputed, and nothing but superior force could have then installed a Republican Governor, a Republican Council and a Republican Legislature.

Civil war has decided and I buried forever two questions that vexed the politics of this country for three score years—slavery and the doctrine of secession. If the managers of the Republican party will not submit to law, or to equity, or to votes, or to all combined, it may be that another question in this Republic must be settled in blood—a question that lies at the foundation of the Republic, the question whether suffrage and law, or fraud, shall prevail. The manner in which the current Presidency was taken is not yet forgotten. The Republican leaders may prosecute even Courts to their purposes, but not always. The question next to be determined does not concern four millions of people, merely; it concerns more than forty millions of people. It does not concern a few States, a section, only; it concerns thirty-eight States. The patience of the people must not be overtaxed. When they find the Constitution and laws are of no avail, and that equity is of no avail, and that votes are of no avail, they will find something that is of avail; and the next "unpleasantness" will not begin in the South.

HEADACAE, LANGUOR AND MELANCHOLY generally spring from a Disordered Stomach, Costiveness, or a Torpid Liver. Each may readily be removed by Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills, a few doses of which will be found to stimulate the Liver and Stomach to healthy action, remove all biliousness, and produce regular evacuations of the bowels. MWS

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Young Fred, a bashful yet persistent swain, Was very much in love with Mary Jane. The night she told him, in her tenderest tone, "It is not good for man to be alone." Said Fred, "Just so, you darling little elf, I've often thought of that same thing myself." Then said the lass, while Fred was all agog, "You ought to buy yourself a terrier dog." He took the hint, and left.

A bunch of flowers,
A book or two,
A little billing,
A little coo,
A little cooing
And going, till
They go to church
And say: "I will."
And that ends it.

—*Salem Sunbeam.*

Young man, you're wrong
You surely are,
You worked that rhyme
Just one too far.
It ends right there—
Oh! no, it don't,
For coming home
She says: "I won't!"
And that begins it.

—*Elmira Gazette.*

SECRETARY OF WAR RAMSEY can make a fluent speech in Pennsylvania Dutch.

THE commissioners to erect a court house for Grant County, Ind., report that seven out of fifteen bidders for the contract offered bribes.

TURKEY'S territorial loss is estimated by a German authority as a territory almost as large as Prussia proper, with a population of eleven millions.

PUBLIC meetings are held at Oberlin, Ohio, for the purpose of driving the tobacco dealers out of town. Liquor sellers and billiard saloon keepers have already been expelled.

THE usefulness of Major Whittle, the revivalist, was impaired at Rochester, Minn., by the discovery that his musical aid was the man who had sung songs in that place from a patent medicine wagon.

THE Washington *Post* says that no other city in the Union possesses such facilities for the holding of the National Democratic Convention as Washington. No national convention has ever been held at the capital.

IN a letter from Texas Miss Fanny Davenport declares that the current reports about audiences in that far-off region are greatly exaggerated. Her audiences have been uniformly intelligent and respectable.

A KANSAS paper in answer to a circular directed to the Republicans papers of that State, asking their preferences for President, has received 121 responses—60 being in favor of Blaine, 49 for Grant and 12 scattering.

THE crop report of the Board of agriculture of Illinois shows that the wheat acreage of that State is 2,656,826 acres, or 25 per cent. more than last year, and considerably larger than the average of any previous year.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye* solemnly remarks: "Mr. De Luc has been a little remiss in distributing his snow ball seeds this winter. There hasn't been more than half a crop, and the younger members of the community are just suffering."

ACCORDING to London *Truth* Lord Beaconsfield has been so much worried with threatening letters that he has placed them in the hands of the Chief Constable of Bucks, who has deemed it advisable to place a cordon of police round Hughenden.

REV. H. S. MCMURDIE, for many years director of the seminary and professor of philosophy and theology in Mount St. Mary's college, at Emmitsburg, Md., died on Tuesday afternoon, in the 56th year of his age. He was born in London, England.

BY a most singular condition of affairs, every Judge upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island found himself disqualified from sitting on the case of The Peoples Saving Bank against Zachariah Ghaiee as agent or Trustee of the Messrs. Sprague.

M. SAY, the Frenchman of leisure who, on pleasure bent, started around the world in a private yacht recently, but was driven into the Chesapeake by a storm, concludes that his yacht is too small for the undertaking, and so has ordered a $200,000 ship from a Baltimore firm.

"AH, Mr. Shuttle, glad to see you at church to-day," said the deacon. "Excellent sermon on Herod this afternoon." "Splendid," replied Job: "How the reverend did put in his licks. I wouldn't have been in Herod's place for five dollars."—*New Haven Register.*

GRANTZ BAUZOMONT, the most artistic and expensive of modern book-binders, has just died. His work cost largely—from 1,000 to 3,000 francs a volume being not uncommon. M. James D. Rothschild recently almost monopolized his time. He had only three assistants, one being a woman.

GOVERNOR WILTZ of Louisiana in his message says that "no abridgment of the sacred right of suffrage ought to be tolerated under any pretence whatever," and that "the schoolhouse ranks in importance with the court-house, and education is in no small degree an antidote for vice and a prevention of crime."

A NEAT little Federal office is that of the United States Shipping Commissioner at New York. In the seven years of the existence of the office the Government has received six hundred dollars out of between $150,000 and $200,000 received in fees by the Commissioners. That is a useful office for—the office-holder!

COLONEL ROBERT INGERSOLL threatened to prosecute the Rochester newspapers if they published his lecture entire, as it was copyrighted. He said that it was worth $125,000. He limited the space to be filled to a column and a half, into which one paper succeeded in getting almost the whole lecture by using small type.

MARIE LOUISA, the second wife of the great Napoleon, was in the habit of amusing the ladies of her court at their private soirees by turning her ears almost completely round, and in a manner closing them up. She did this by a peculiar motion of the jaw, and she is said to have prided herself on the exploit not a little.

THE New York *Herald* admits that Grant parted with Belknap "with regret;" thought Delano a white-souled man; appointed Williams to the chief justiceship, and made Boss Shepherd governor of the District of Columbia. All of which it thinks, "might prove embarrassing to a party which should nominate him for a third term."

WHEN President Porter recently sat down to dinner with the other members of the Yale faculty and their guests, he was astonished to learn that the dinner was attached by the Sheriff. A shrewed Boston merchant had taken the opportunity to force a New Haven hotel-keeper to pay a debt of $500, and the money was paid before the dinner was eaten.

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

Rev. D. K. Nesbit on "Objections to Infidelity."

A Large Audience and a Very Good Lecture.

At the Liberal League room on Sunday last there was a very large attendance—the room being completely filled and persons compelled to leave for want of space to stand—to hear Rev. D. K. Nesbit's lecture on "Some Objections to Infidelity."

The speaker first referred to the prophecies in the Apocalypse in reference to the seven churches of Asia and how they had been fulfilled, the fulfilment being testified to by so great infidel authorities as Gibbon and Volney.

The singular thing to which the speaker called attention was the fact that three of the churches and cities were destroyed, two others were saved, and yet two others were to-day prosperous and all this had been prophesied eighteen hundred years ago. He said the infidel theory of guess work or human sagacity does not account for all this. The speaker said these things had been alluded to by various authors and had never been explained by infidels.

He quoted the prophesies concerning Egypt by Moses in Deuteronomy and showed that the soliloquoy of Volney, the infidel, or "stranger from a far Island," had been voiced by Moses in almost the same words in the 20th chapter of Deuteronomy. Probably this was a mistake (?) of Moses. As to the antiquity of the New Testament, infidelity asks us to believe the unbelieveable. For instance, Paine said there was no New Testament until 350 years after Jesus is said to have lived. But Celsus, another infidel, has quoted eighty passages from the New Testament more than a hundred years before that. Does the infidel want us to believe that a man can quote from writings that did not exist for more than a hundred years after the man lived? Another difficulty of infidelity is that if we accept its theories, we ignore or violate rules of evidence that obtain in all our courts. He then illustrated this objection by showing that the testimony of the New Testament writers filled the conditions required by Greenleaf's Rules of Evidence. He quoted single passages from the writings, showing how minute the witnesses were in giving details, showing in one verse twenty allusions to matters of detail, historical, geographical, &c. He quoted the rules of evidence, and said that if one of you were charged with a capital offence and testimony like that came against you, there would not be doubt enough left in the mind of a jury to save your neck. Mr. Nesbit then introduced an imaginary court scene, in which he made Paine and Ingersoll and Hume and others, figures as opposing witnesses in which they appeared in a very ludicrous light. He called several times for Bennett, but said the court must excuse Bennett, as he was incarcerated for publishing obscene literature, and could not come.

He pictured Paine with a black bottle in his pocket, and said how he will summon R. G. Ingersoll—

A voice—Has he got a black bottle?

Mr. Nesbit—I don't know; perhaps some of you folks know about that. [Laughter.]

The speaker's second line of argument was that the objections to God's authorship of the Bible would prove that God was not the author of the world. (1.) The infidel says it is not reasonable that God could make a revelation that to everybody in the world is not equally accessible. But this would prove that the Book of Nature is not from God, for much of it cannot be read without telescopes, microscopes and spectroscopes, and everybody does not have these facilities.

Again, the Bible gives contradictory ideas of God, says He is "slow to anger," and again represents Him as a God of "vengeance." But this would rule God out of nature, for the revelation of nature has the same apparent contradictions. One man lives a life of infamy, and makes a success apparently of life and dies peacefully. This is "slow to anger." While the man who has been guilty of the greatest massacre dies in horrid agony. That seems like God's "vengeance." The Bible represents God as permitting smiling infants to be slain. The Bible cannot be from God when it represents Him as so cruel. But the God of nature permits some things. One thousand, four hundred and forty-six little children were carried off by death in a single year in this city. It was permitted, does that prove there is no God of nature? It is said the Bible represents God as partial and also as "No respecter of persons," but so does nature—one man is born a king and another a peasant, one with a beautiful form and another with a bunch of deformity.

"Does that prove no God?"—(a voice) "It shows bad workmanship."

Mr. Nesbit—Pardon me; I didn't mean to be personal when I spoke of deformity.

The Bible is too mysterious in many of its points, and therefore is not a revelation from God. But so is nature; is it not from God? "But there are so many religious sects that the Bible cannot be from God, else there would not be enough of ambiguity in it to produce such a variety of opinions." But this argument will prove that God is not the author of your book of nature, for do not scientists differ in their interpretation of natural phenomena? "But the Bible tells us of miracles. We cannot believe that. They are contrary to all previous experience and an apparent deviation from the law of nature." But we find such difficulties in the volume of nature, too. There was a four-legged child exhibited in Pittsburgh once, and a five-footed calf. These things are called in vulgar parlance "freaks of nature," not according to the known workings of nature. Does that prove nature has no God? "But miracles are afterthoughts of God." How do you know any more than you know that a window cut in a house is an afterthought of the architect? You do not know it is an afterthought unless you know the plan. "Bible inculcates prayer, as if we could change God's mind." So does nature; only nature's prayer is work. Work is the expression of a desire to see something done and the expression of faith in an unseen power to accomplish it. When you sow a field of wheat you express a desire for a crop, and express faith in unseen chemical forces to make it grow. Prayer is conforming to God's law to get a blessing from an unseen power. So is the *work* of sowing grain, &c.

"Prayers are not always answered as offered." Neither is work. Some men work and starve; others are idle and live well. The man who don't pray is in a religious sense what the tramp is in a physical sense.

Paine says, "The Bible cannot be from God, because it teaches sins of fathers" visited on the children." But nature teaches something. The dissipation of the father is visited on his suffering offspring. "The Bible teaches the doctrine of salvation by substitution; the principle is false." But it is a principle of human action everywhere. Every time you endorse a note or ask for an endorser you acknowledge this principle. You get in life every blessing through the suffering of others. You enjoy a country which others died to win for you. So of faith. You never travel on a railroad that you don't act on the faith you have in thousands of men you never saw.

But another objection to infidelity is its immoral tendency. There are very decent infidels and very mean professors of religion, but that is not the question. It is the *tendency* of infidel teachings. The materialistic idea is that man's mind and life is the result of the organizism, and a materialist cannot consistently punish crime, for the criminal act is the result of physical disarrangement of the organism. Are you going to hang a man for a bad stomach? If you put in the mind the idea that a man is not accountable to a higher power you open way to every vice. Paine says every man has a revelation of his own—his "inner light;" that is enough to guide him. Yes, that "inner light" guided an Indian to split a missionary's head open with a hatchet.

"All a man needs" they tell us "is the big volume of nature." My infidel friends, can't a Modoc Indian see stars and take in mountain scenery? But as one of Paine's or Parker's "majestic souls" he is not a great success.

The speaker handled roughly Ingersoll's expression, "As long as woman regards the Bible as the charter of her rights she will be the slave of man." He instanced the life of women in the Bible lands and compared it with her condition in heathendom. The speaker asked "Where's your infidel society for the improvement of the poor?"

The Christian system inculcates morality. It puts an omniscient God over a man to guard his every thought. The future life and the accountability to a higher power will make a man honest if he thoroughly believes it. The speaker then quoted the statement, "Just as civilization has advanced the Church has lost power," and showed from facts and figures that it had led the civilization of the world. Ingersoll says, "There are more happy people to-day than ever before," and tells us in the same lecture that we have sixty thousand preachers and $700,000,000 of church property.

In conclusion Mr. Nesbit gave a large array of figures to prove the advance of Christianity. Upon taking his seat he was vigorously applauded, as he had been several times during the lecture.

More Pastoral Kissing.

[N. Y. Graphic.]

Another case of pure pastoral kissing—this time in Hoboken, N. J., and by the Rev. H. G. Hafermann, in charge of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, of that German province. The reverend gentleman is described by the secular officers of his church as a very eccentric man. In olden times he would have been properly called so, but things have so changed that he seems to us quite an ordinary and usual sort of clergyman—concentric, as it were. However that may be, his eccentricity or concentricity consisted in this. He found that his cook, a girl of eighteen years, was, as he says, associating with men of doubtful character, and being anxious for her welfare called her into his study, told her his fears, said he would be a father to her, and in token of his paternal regard—kissed her. She thought it awful, and fled the room, but to avoid trouble held her tongue till the Rev. Hafermann attempted to be fatherly again. Then she told her mother, and by her mother's instructions told Mrs. Hafermann and several of the church members, and trustees have held a meeting, and actually talk of severing their relations with Mr. Hafermann, although he explains that his motives were of the purest kind, and that he kissed the cook for her "spiritual good."

Procrastination

is a thief. It neglects hygienic laws, and entails loss on its victims. SOZODONT says, "let me preserve the health of your mouth." Procrastination whispers, "wait until your teeth need filling." Break this slavery; use SOZODONT and keep your masticators until old age. Get it at once.

A procrastinator puts off, and SPALDING'S GLUE holds on forever. STT

100 Music Lessons For $12 50.

Several new teachers have recently been added to the faculty of the Conservatory of Music connected with the Pittsburgh Female College. Commencing with the next term, February 2, *one hundred full lessons in music will be given each term for twelve and a half dollars.* All the teachers connected with the Conservatory, but two, are Europeans. The culture is thorough. We know of no equally low offer. Those who desire to obtain a musical education will do well to address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Pittsburgh Pa.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$66 A WEEK in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. my24:1yW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system**, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulus or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution, As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost impracticable is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, published in our Almanac for 1880, also that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires **minutes**, not **hours**, to relieve pain and cure acute disease.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

**Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1880.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

The following is the Clearing House statement for to-day:

Balances	$ 206,469 72
Exchanges	981,856 58

Railroad Stocks.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	52½	52¾
Reading	34⅞	34¼
P., T. & B	15¾	15½
Lehigh Valley	51¼	52¾
U. Co.'s N. J	155	156
Central Transportation Co	46¾	.....
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	117	.....
P. C. & St. L. Bonds	114	.....
Northern Pacific	34¼	34½
Do preferred	58	58½
Lehigh Navigation Co	37¼	37½
Philadelphia & Erie	18¾	18¾
Hestonville	24½	24⅝

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Governments were strong and higher except for 81s and 5s, coupon, which were steady. Railroad bonds strong and active. State securities dull.

The stock market was active and buoyant in early dealings and prices advanced ½ to 4¾ per cent., Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Lake Shore, Erie, the Granger, the coal shares, Michigan Central, Wabash and Manhattan Elevated leading the upward movement. Louisville & Nashville declined from 124½ to 121, rose to 125 and closed at 123. During the afternoon there was a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent. in the general list but the decline was recovered at the close under the leadership of Hannibal & St. Joseph shares which became active and advanced 3 per cent. for common and 2¾c for preferred. Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis opened at 84, sold up to 88⅝ and closed, offered, at 84 without bids. Marietta & Cincinnati, 1st preferred, closed at 16¾. Rumors affecting the credit of the German American Bank of this city have been circulated this afternoon. The Clearing House Committee made a careful examination of its condition and report that such rumors have no foundation in fact.

The following circular issued this afternoon explains itself:

It has been decided by the committee in charge of the Central Pacific Syndicate not to dispose of any of the stock at private sale. The application for it amount, in the aggregate, already to over half the number of shares on hand, and the committee find it impossible to reconcile all interests concerned in any other way than by affording each an equal chance in free and open market. The first 50,000 shares will, therefore, be for sale on Thursday morning, 29th of January, in the New York Stock Exchange at a scale of prices ranging from 80 to 84, it being intended to effect an average of 82. The starting price is purposely made low in order to give ample opportunity for profit to purchasers.

(Signed) R. P. FLOWER, J. D. PROBST, Committee.

It is reported that Mr. Huntington intends to use the proceeds of his 100,000 shares of Central Pacific stock for the purpose of extending and developing the Chesapeake & Ohio road.

The Wabash Railroad has given out contracts for the construction 4,600 new freight cars.

Transactions aggregated 468,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Canada Southern, 3,000 Central Arizona, 4,400 C., C. & I. C., 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 73,000 Erie, 28,000 St. Joseph, 4,000 Houston & Texas, 4,000 Iron Mountain, 19,000 Kansas & Texas, 98,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Louisville & Nashville, 13,000 Michigan Central, 17,000 Marietta & Cincinnati, first preferred, 23,000 Northwestern, 26,000 Nashville & Chattanooga, 4,000 New Jersey Central, 4,600 Ohios, 10,000 Pacific Mail, 32,000 St. Paul, 2,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,000 St. Paul & Sioux City, 3,300 Union Pacific, 41,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 10,000 Western Union, 2,000 Lake Erie & Western, 2,000 Leadville and 2,400 Quicksilver.

Close—Money 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady at 482¼. Sight exchange 484¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881 coupons	104¾	New 4s coupons	104¾
New 5s coupon	103¾	Pacific 6s of 1895	122¼
New 4½s coupons	107½		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana 7.3s	48¼	Virginia 6s	22
Missouri 6s	106½	Virginia 6s new	22
St. Joe	103½	Consols	75
Tennessee 6s	35	Deferred	10 3/4
Tennessee 6s new	31½		

STOCKS.

Rock Island	149	St. L. & San F.	43
Panama	181	Do. preferred	55½
Fort Wayne	115	First	75
C. & P	112¾	C. St. L. & N. O.	41¾
Illinois Central	103¾	Kan. & Tex	48¼
B. & Q	146	Union Pacific	94
C. & A	107¼	Kansas Pacific	94
Do. preferred	120	N. Pacific	34¼
N. Y. Central	130¾	Do. preferred	58¼
Harlem	157	Louisville & N	123
Lake Shore	104½	Houston & Texas	7 6¾
Can. Southern	71½	W. U. Tel	103¾
Michigan Central	91¾	A. & P. Tel	41
Erie	46⅞	Pacific Mail	40¾
Do. preferred	72¾	Little Pittsburgh	27½
N. W. C	91¾	Reading	28¾
Do. preferred	105	Adams Ex	107½
St. Paul	79⅝	Fargo Ex	102
Do. preferred	103½	American Ex	56¾
St. P. & Min	56¾	U. S. Express	74
St. P. & S. City	38	Quicksilver	20
Do. preferred	77½	Do. preferred	66
Del. & Lack	85¼	Leadville	3¾
Morris & Essex	102½	Central Pacific	10 6⅝
Del. & Hudson	74½	Union Pacific	10 6⅝
O. & M	31½	Land Grants	113⅝
Do. preferred	67½	Sinking Funds	119
Chesapeake & O	21¾	Lehigh Wilkes	113
Mobile & O	24	Sol. Coal	3¼
C. & C	77½	C. C. & I C. First	94½
C. C. & I. C	24½	Erie seconds	89⅝
I. C. & Lafayette	8⅝	Central Arizona	12½
B. C. R. & N	86	Caribou	4¾
A. & T. H	24	Excelsior	24
Do preferred	62	Homestake	
W. St. L. & P	42¾	Ontario	38¾
Do. preferred	72¾	Standard	31½
H. & St. Joe	41⅝	Lake Erie Western	32
Do. preferred	71¾	N. J. Central	81¾
Iron Mountain	56¼		

Boston Copper Stocks.

Calumet & Hecla	243	Pewabeo	62
Copper Falls	4	Quincy	44
Franklin	45	Ridge	9

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, January 28.—Consols for money, 98⅝. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 107½; Pennsylvania Central, 58½; Erie, 48; do. seconds, 92¾; Reading, 25.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105½; 4½s, 111; 4s, 107¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day on balance, £30,000.

Refined petroleum 6¼@6¾d.

Linseed oil, 28s 15d@27s.

Turpentine, 32s.

PARIS, January 28.—Rentes, 82f 10d.

ANTWERP, January 28.—Refined petroleum, 19¾f.

LIVERPOOL, January 28.—Cotton 7 1-16@7 3-16d; sales, 14,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 12,000.

Bacon, long clear, 35s 9d; short clear, 37s 6d.

Refined petroleum, 34s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, January 27.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade for the past two weeks, says: "All out-door work is again stopped by frost. Threshing occupies the attention of farmers, and home grown wheat is consequently more liberally offered. In some districts, notably Yorkshire, fears are expressed that recently sown wheat has been frosted, or, from some other cause, is deficient in vitality. Many of the early sown fields elsewhere, however, are looking well. Some improvement is noticeable in the condition of home grown wheat offered at country markets, but all, except choicest lots, have been neglected. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate, and American especially small. Business has been quiet, and the week's demand of an ordinary consumptive character, principally for descriptions of foreign wheat available as a substitute for English. According to moderate computation it is estimated that the requirements of Great Britain and France will reach 12,000,000 quarters between this and August, exclusive of the quantity now afloat. Notwithstanding this, trade continues discouraging to holders, as a consequence of liberal stocks to select from and a bad demand for flour. Millers have shown do desire to do more than meet present requirements. It seems scarcely likely any marked rise can be expected before May or June. Under any circumstances it will be necessary for the American "ring" to hold over stocks sometime longer. Arrivals at ports of call have been small. The demand for wheat has been small and somewhat irregular at a decline of 1@2s per quarter. Maize, notwithstanding its scarcity, receded 6d per quarter. Wheat for shipment, very inactive though offered at 1@2s per per quarter less. Maize was slow at a decline of 6d. Sales of English wheat last week 36,903 quarters at 45s 7d per quarter, against 54,792 quarters at 39s 1d per quarter for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending January 17, were 593,435 hundred weights of wheat and 228,510 hundred weights flour."

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, PITTSBURGH, January 28.

There is no improvement in the general market, though the weather to-day was more favorable than for some days past.

The grocery market may be considered an exception to the general run, as dealers have had ever since the holidays a good demand for all articles in their lines. New Orleans molasses advanced two cents to-day on all grades. Sugars and coffee continue steady at prices which have ruled for some days past. Teas remain unchanged.

There is still an uncertainty in the grain market. Wheat goes up and down just as the speculators will have it. From foreign advices we learn that the requirement of Great Britain and France between this and August will reach about 96,000,000 bushels. If this proves true Keene's grip will be lost. Corn, oats, rye and barley remain quiet.

Dullness still prevails in the market for country produce and dairy products, with little or no change in prices. Good fresh butter sold freely to-day at the figures noted below, while eggs were dull, retailers buying sparingly, fearing large lots would spoil on their hands.

Provisions remain devoid of any new feature.

Following are the ruling quotations at which wholesale transactions were effected to-day:

Produce and Dairy Products.

APPLES—Fancy, $3 25@3 75; choice, $2 25@2 50; medium, $1 25@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—35@40c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 65@1 70; medium, $1 55@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER — Creamery, 28@32c; choice roll, 22@25c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@14c.

CIDER—Common, $4 00@5 00; sweet, $5 00@6 00; crab, $7 00@8 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—$2 75@3 25 per bushel; $8 50@10 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11¼@12¼c, prime Ohio factory, 13½@13¾c; jobbing, 13¾@14c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 14¼@15c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 16c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves) 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 6@7c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; new dried sweet corn, 7½@8c; new dried green peas, $1 90@2 10 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Dull; strictly fresh, in barrels, 14@15c; in cases, 15@16c; pickled, 13@14c.

HONEY — California, 17@18c; York State, 20@22c; new domestic, 16@17c; strained, 8@10c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose, 50@51c; ₱ bushel; peachblows, 55c; peerless, 45@50c, in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 25 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 75@4 25.

POULTRY — Live chickens, 40@45c; dressed chickens, 9@10c; ducks, 10@12c; turkeys, 10@11c; geese, 75c@$1 00 per pair; live turkeys, 8@9c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bushel; timothy, $2 75@3 00 for Western.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, $4 00@7 00 per 100 head; onions, $4 50@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HOMINY—$3 50@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 8c; country, 7c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@13c.

Groceries.

Green Coffees.	*Per lb.*
Fancy Rio	19½
Choice Rio	18½
Prime Rio	17½
Good Rio	14½
Ordinary Rio	13½
Java	25½@28½
Roasted Coffees.	
In papers	19 @21
In bulk	17 @19
Lower grades	15½@17½
Java, in pa'rs	29½@30½
Java, in bulk	27½@29½
Sugars.	
Standard A	@10
Prairie B	@ 9¾
Ex. C	8¾@ 9¼
Refined yel	8¼@ 8¾
New Orleans	8 @ 8¾
Granulated	10¼
Powdered	10½
Crushed	10½
Cut loaf	10½
Syrups.	
Choice maple B'd'l	42
Prime " "	40
Choice sugar syrup	40
Prime " "	38
Sod. " "	35
Good molasses "	35
Spices (whole.)	
Cloves	45 @
Allspice	18 @
Cassia	25 @
Pepper	16 @16½
Nutmeg	95 @1 00
Starch.	
Gloss	5¾@ 7¾
Corn starch	6 @ 8¾
Teas.	
Young Hyson	30c@1 00
Gunpowder	35c@1 00
Imperial	35c@ 80
Japan	30c@ 75
Oolong	28c@ 80
Souchong	25c@ 75
Manufactured Tobacco.	
Stnd bnd's, br'gt	48@52
do do mahog'y	45@50
do do dark	38@48
Louisville ma'y	48@56
Richmond br'nds	40@45
Bgh't Cavendish	50@52
do twist	52@56
Natural Leaf	48@58
Fine Cut	34@40
Cut and dry	24@25
Gan'ltd smo'g	38@48
N. O. Molasses.	
Choice	55
Strictly prime	52
Prime	50
Soda.	
Bi-Carb. k'gs	4
do as'td pa'ks	6
do " ¼ "	6¼
Sol. soda, k'gs	2
" " pa'ks	2½
Star, full w'ht	13 @13½
Stearine ₱ set	11
Mould ₱ set	11
Rice.	
Rangoon	6¼@6¾
Carolina	7½@8
Salt.	
No. 1, per bbl	$1 50
Extra, " "	1 60
Dairy, " "	1 65
Do. do. in half bbls	90
Do. do. in buckets	95
Do. do. 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10½
Do. do. 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10¾
Do. do. 6-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Do. do. 10-lb pails, 60 lbs in case	10
Ham sausage, loose, any quantity	7½

Foreign Fruits, Provisions, Woodenware, &c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins $2 50; London layers, new, $3 00; Muscatels, new, $2 75; mat raisins, $5 00 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12c; dates, 7½c ₱ lb; currants, 7c; citron, 22c; prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do shelled, 40c; do Sicily 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 16c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c; Brazil nuts, 11c; Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c; Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50; Oranges ₱ box, Florida, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 50; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2-lb cans ₱ doz., 85c@$1 75; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 90; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 40@1 75; blackberries, $1 40; peaches, 3-lb cans ₱ dozen, $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 50; corn, do, $1 30@2 10.

BROOMS—No. 1 hurl, per doz, $1 75; No. 2 do, $2 00; No. 3 do, $2 25; No. 4 do, $2 50; No. 5 do, $2 75, No. 6 do, $3 00; No. 3 carpet, $3 25; No. 4 do, $3 50; No. 5 do, $3 75; No. 3 parlor, $4 00; No. 4 do, $4 25; hotel brooms, $3 50@4 50; cane $3 50@4 50; hearth, $1 00@1 50; whisps, plain, $1 25@1 75; whisps, fancy, $1 50@2 00.

WOODENWARE—The following are jobbers' rates: No. 1 tubs ₱ doz, $8 50 No. 2 tubs ₱ doz, $7 50; No. 3 tubs ₱ doz, $6 50; 2-hoop pails, ₱ doz, $1 90; 3-hoop pails per doz, $2 15.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral ₱ barrel, $28 00@40 00; No. 1 shore mackeral, $16 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $13 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $9 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $6 00; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickeral, $2 00; lake herring, $3 75; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 50; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50@7 50; boneless lake, $4 00; halibut, smoked, ₱ lb, 10c; No. 1 herring per box, 28c; scaled herring, 35c; smoked bloated herring, $1 25.

FEATHERS—Choice live, quantity, ₱ lb, 52@57c; mixed 30@45c.

OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1880.

The market to-day was moderately active and somewhat weaker, but at no time did it show the weakness displayed yesterday, nor was there any such amount of excitement that was then manifested. The opening this morning was somewhat weaker than the close last night but the market did not drop off to any great extent. It opened at 108¾ and soon dropped to 108⅝, at which it hung nearly all morning, closing a little firmer at noon, 108¾ bid. The afternoon session opened at 108¾, advanced for a short time to 109¾, declined and finally closed with sales of 5,000 barrels, seller's option next week, at 107½.

Total sales and resales, 92,000 barrels; shipments, 32,906 barrels; charters, 26,200 barrels.

SALES AND RESALES.

Barrels Sold.	*Price Paid.*
7,000	$1 07½
42,000	1 08¾
39,000	1 09¾
4,000	1 09¾

The above transactions are furnished THE POST daily by W. H. Cooper, broker in petroleum at the exchange.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—JANUARY 28.—Cotton quiet at 12 13-16@12 15-16; futures weak. Flour—demand active; receipts, 10,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $4 50@5 20; common to good $5 30@5 75; good to choice $5 80@7 75; white wheat extra $5 75@6 50; extra Ohio $5 50@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 75. Wheat steady; receipts, 5,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 25@1 28; No. 3 spring $1 30½@1 31; ungraded red $1 37½@1 43½; No. 2 $1 43¾@1 45¼; No. 2 amber $1 43; ungraded white $1 40@1 41; No. 2 $1 39@1 40; No. 1 do sales of 12,000 bushels at $1 41@1 43; No. 2 red January, sales of 64,000 bushels at $1 44½@1 45½; February, sales of 264,000 bushels at $1 44½@1 46¾; March, sales of 544,000 bushels at $1 47¾@1 50; April, sales of 29,000 bushels at $1 49½@1 50. Rye firmer; No. 2 Western 91½c. Corn in good demand; receipts, 15,000 bushels; ungraded 59@61c; No. 3 58½c; steamer 60c; No. 2 February 58½@59c; March 57c; May 54½@54¾c. Oats stronger; receipts, 7,500 bushels; western mixed 47½@49c; white western 49½@50c. Hay in good demand at 75c. Hops firm; yearling 78c; Eastand Western 27@35c; New York State 29@40c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull and unchanged; fair to good refined 7¾@7¾c. Rice firmer. Petroleum quiet; United 83¾c; crude 7¾c; refined 8c. Tallow steady at 6¾c. Rosin nominally unchanged at 42c. Eggs dull; Western 10@16c. Pork quiet and firm. Mess $12 50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats firmer; long clear $7 25; short clear $7 50. Lard strong; prime steam $7 87½@7 95. Butter dull and heavy; western 10@14½c. Whisky dull at $1 12@1 13.

Leather dull; Hemlock sole 28@30@30 00. Wool—Demand fair and market firm; domestic fleece 43@58c; pulled 30@58c; unwashed 18@40c; Texas 20@40c. Metals—Manufactured copper quiet but firm; new sheathing, $32 00; Ingot Lake, $24 75@24 27½. Pig iron quiet. Scotch, $32 00@36 00; American, $37 50@40 00. Russia sheeting, $13 25. Nails—Cut, $5 15@5 25; clinch, $6 25@7 85.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 28.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 19½ bid cash; $1 20¾ February; $1 21¾ March; No. 3, $1 03¾. Corn strong and higher at 37¼c cash; 37¾c February; 42¾c May; rejected 34c. Oats in good demand and prices a shade higher at 33c cash; 32¾@32⅞c February; 37¼c May. Rye and barley steady and unchanged. Flaxseed scarce and firm at $1 65@1 66. Dressed hogs firmer at $5 00@5 05. Pork active, firm and higher at $12 50 cash; $12 52½@12 54 February; $12 72½@12 75 March; $12 90@12 92½ April. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $7 40 cash; $7 42½@7 45 February; $7 55@7 75½ March. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 57,000 bushels; corn, 196,000 bushels; oats, 23,000 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels; barley, 14,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 99,000 bushels; oats, 9,000 bushels; rye, 910 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat strong and higher; $1 21¾ February; $1 22¾ March. Corn unsettled but generally higher; closed ¼c lower, easier but not quotably lower. Pork easier; declined 2½c. Lard firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA — JANUARY 28.—Flour firmer; western extra, $5 12½@5 37½; Minnesota extra family, medium, $6 25; good, $6 50; choice, $6 62½; fancy, $6 75; Minnesota patent process, $7 50@8 00. Rye flour dull at $5 00. Wheat in better feeling; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1 41; No. 2 red, January, $1 40 bid, $1 42 asked; February, $1 41 bid, $1 41½ asked; March, $1 43¼@1 43½ asked; April, $1 44½ bid, $1 45 asked. Corn less active; yellow western on track, 57¾@58c; western mixed ungraded grain at depot, 56c; sail mixed, January, 56½c bid, 58¾c asked; February, 56¼c bid, 56¾c asked; March, 55¼c bid, 55¾c asked; April, 54½c bid, 54¼c asked. Oats—not much demand; mixed and stained, 45¼@46½c, white, 46½@48c. Provisions quiet. Mess beef, $13 00. Mess pork $13 25@13 50. Smoked hams, 10@11c; pickled, 8½@9c. Lard, $7 90@8 00. Butter dull; creamery, extra, 32@34c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra, 25@26c; Western, Reserve extra, 23@25c; good to choice 17@22c. Eggs quiet; western, 15½@16c. Cheese firm; creamery, 14@14½c; good, 13@14c. Petroleum quiet; refined, 7¾c. Whisky dull; $1 10 asked; Receipts—Flour, 1,400 barrels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 9,500 bushels; oats, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—none.

BALTIMORE—JANUARY 28.—Flour a shade better and more active; western superfine $4 00@5 25; do extra $5 75@6 00; do family $6 00@7 00. Wheat—Western weak; No. 2 western winter red, spot and January, $1 41; February $1 41¾@1 41⅞; March $1 43¾ bid; April, $1 45½ bid. Corn—Western firm but neglected; western mixed, spot and January 57c; February, 56@56¼c; March and April 54½@54¾c; May 53½@54½c; steamer 54½c. Oats—western white, 50c; do mixed 49c; Pennsylvania 50c. Rye quiet at 88@90c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania $17 00@18 00. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $13 50. Bulkmeats—loose shoulders $4 75; clear rib sides $7 00; do packed $5 25@7 50. Bacon—shoulders $5 75; clear rib sides $8 00. Hams 10¼@11c. Lard $8 50. Butter steady; prime to choice western packed, 23@26c; roll, 18@23c. Eggs steady at 14@15c. Petroleum—crude nominal; refined 7¾c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 14@16½c. Sugar lower; A soft 9¼c. Whisky quiet at $1 11. @1 12. Freights to Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton 3-16d; flour, 1s 6d; grain 4½. Receipts—Flour, 995 barrels; wheat, 6,800 bushels; corn, 47,000 bushels; oats, 6,900 bushels. Shipments—none. Sales—Wheat, 500,000 bushels; corn, 82,000 bushels.

NEW ORLANS — JANUARY 28.—Flour quiet and steady; superfine $4 75@5 00; XX $5 50@5 75; XXX $5 75@6 00; high grades $6 00@6 75. Corn in good demand at 55@57c. Oats steady and in good demand at 50c. Cornmeal firm at $3 15. Hay firmer; ordinary $20 00@21 00; prime, $23 00@24 00; choice, $26 00@27 00. Pork scarce and firm; old $13 25@13 50; new $13 62½@13 75. Lard steady; tierce $8 00¼@8 12½; keg $8 50@8 62½. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, $4 62½; packed, $4 75, clear rib, $7 00; clear $7 25. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $5 75; clear rib, $7 75; clear, $8 00. Sugar cured hams in good demand and full prices; canvassed 9¼@10¾c. Whisky steady; western rectified, $1 05@1 10. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 13¾@16¾c. Sugar quiet but weak; inferior, 5¼c; common to good common, 6¾@7c; fair to fully fair, 7¼c; prime to choice 7¾@8c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8¾c. Molasses steady; common, 33@34c; fair, 37c; centrifugal, 49c; prime to choice 48@50c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¼c. Bran quiet at 80c. Sight exchange on New York $2 50 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange 483½.

MILWAUKEE—JANUARY 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm, advanced 1¾c and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 23¼; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 22¼; No. 2 $1 20¼; January $1 20¼; February $1 20¾; March $1 20¼; No. 3 $1 07; No. 4 $1 00; rejected 92c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2, 37¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32½c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 75c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring 72c. Provisions weak. Mess pork quiet; $12 50 cash; $12 70 March. Lard—prime steam, $7 45 cash; $7 55 March. Live hogs firm and unchanged; dressed hogs dull and weak at $4 25@4 60. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels; barley, 5,560 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 900 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; barley, 6,500 bushels.

CINCINNATI—JANUARY 28.—Cotton firm at 12¼c. Flour easer; family, $5 90@6 15; fancy, $6 75. Wheat inactive at $1 28. Corn in fair demand at 43c. Oats firm at 40c. Rye firm at 85@86c. Barley in fair demand at 87@90c. Pork dull at $12 75@13 00. Lard—demand active at $7 30@7 35. Bulkmeats in fair demand; shoulders, packed, 5c; clear rib, 6½c; clear $6 65@6 75. Bacon in fair demand, shoulders $5 25; clear rib $7 25; clear $7 50. Greenmeats in good demand; shoulders, $4 00; sides, $6 12½. Hams, 16 lbs average $7 37½. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 06. Linseed oil steady at 78c. Butter quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO—JANUARY 28.—Wheat firmer; No. 3 white Wabash $1 22; No. 2 red winter spot $1 27½; February $1 28¾; March $1 32½; May $1 37. Corn quiet; high mixed 40½c; No. 2, spot and February 40¾c; May 44½c; No. 2 white 44½c; rejected 40c. Oats dull; No. 2 38c. Clover-seed dull; No. 2 $4 50. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 53,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 38,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat irregular; No. 2 red winter, March $1 33¼; April, $1 36¾; May, $1 38¾. Corn dull; No. 2 spot 40¾c bid; February 40¼c bid, 41c asked; sales May at 44¾c.

ST. LOUIS—JANUARY 28.—Cotton firm and higher; middling, 12¼c; low do, 11¾c; sales 3,200 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales. Shipments, 800 bales; stock, 7,950 bales. Closing—Wheat higher; $1 24¾ February; $1 28¼ March; $1 30¼ April; $1 12¼ May. Corn higher at 39¼c May. Rye better at 74c. Barley unchanged. Dry salt meat a shade better at $4 65, $4 15, $6 45, $6 55, $6 60, $6 70.

BOSTON—JANUARY 28.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; new mixed and yellow, 58½@62c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 51@55c; No. 2 white, 51c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 47@49c. Rye—95c@$1 00. Receipts—Flour, 4,200 barrels; wheat, 41,000 bushels; corn, 23,000 bushels; Shipments—Flour, 200 barrels; wheat, 13,000 bushels; corn, 31,000 bushels.

INDIANAPOLIS — JANUARY 28.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red $1 23@1 27. Corn firm at 38@38½c. Oats firm at 36½@39c.

OSWEGO — JANUARY 28. — Wheat steady. Corn quiet; western mixed, 58c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 28.—Cotton goods market continues active and prices are steadily advancing in all cotton fabrics. There is a good demand for brown and bleached cotton, fancy cottons, prints and dress goods. Ginghams have been selling very freely. Allen's fancy prints are selling at 8c and other styles at corresponding prices, which are often held at value. Woolen goods firm in good request but unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, January 28, 1880.

The shipments this week have been quite liberal, and sales of hogs and sheeps were made rapidly, but the cattle market was draggy. As will be seen below, prices on cattle are a little off from last week. Reports from Eastern and Western markets were favorable, and the attendance of buyers good. Dealers report that the general outlook for the coming week is much better than it has been for a long time past.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing:

CATTLE.

Arrivals were fair this morning and, with a light demand on account of unfavorable reports from Eastern markets, the market here is slow, and sales are hard to effect at a shade lower prices than last week. Dealers are selling to-day at the following prices:

Extra, 1,500 lbs to 1,600 lbs	$5 25@5 50
Good, 1,300 lbs to 1,400 lbs	4 80@5 00
Fair, 1,200 lbs to 1,300 lbs	4 25@4 65
Fair, 1,000 lbs to 1,100 lbs	3 75@4 00
Common, 900 lbs to 1,200 lbs	3 25@3 75
Bulls, cows and stags	2 00@3 50
Stockers and feeders	3 00@3 50

SHEEP.

Supply was liberal and demand good. Prices twenty to thirty cents better than last week, and an active market. We quote:

Extra, 110 lb to 125 lbs	$5 50@5 75
Good, 95 lb to 100 lb	5 20@5 30
Fair, 80 lb to 90 lb	4 50@5 00
Common, 65 lb to 75 lb	3 50@4 00
Lambs	5 00@6 00

HOGS.

Receipts have been light since our last report, and there has been a small advance each day, especially on good Yorkers. To-day the market is firm and pens cleared of stock at noon, at the following quotations:

Philadelphias	$4 90@5 00
Best Yorkers	4 50@4 80
Common and fair Yorkers	4 50@4 60
Roughs	3 25@4 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, January 26, 1880.

CATTLE.

The market to-day did not differ materially from that of last Monday in any important particular. There was a pretty full attendance of butchers, but they nearly all reported unsatisfactory meat markets, and that owing to the high price of stock, they are doing no good. There is no doubt about business being exceedingly unsatisfactory with the butchers, that while there has been a material appreciation in the value of all kinds of stock recently, they have been unable, owing to a sharp competition, to get up the price of meat.

The supply was liberal, over 600 head, and the average quality common, a great proportion of the offerings consisting of thin, half-fatted stuff driven in from the adjoining country. Prime butchering stock sold readily enough at full prices, but the commoner qualities went off slowly and in some instances concessions had to be made. However, there was no quotable change in prices one way or the other, and at the close there were few remaining unsold.

Sales were made in a retail way at 5¼@6c for prime to extra; 4½@5c for medium to fair, and 3½@4 for common. Bulls and fat cows sold at 2½@3½, and veals may be quoted at 4@5½c. Fresh cows very dull, and prices have declined $3@5 per head; we now quote at $25@40, as to quality. The stock on sale was 607 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The number on sale was less by one-half than that of last Monday, and the market active at full prices, the supply having been considerably short of the demand. Prime to extra sheep sold at 5½@6c, in a retail way; common to fair 4@5c. Lambs may be quoted at 4½@6¼c as to quality. The stock on sale was 283 head.

HOGS.

Sold in a retail way at 4¼@5c gross. Several small lots of common, half-fatted hogs were wholesaled at 3½@4c. The supply was light and the market firm, but there was not much change in prices, as compared with last Monday.

CHICAGO—JANUARY 28.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 28,000 head; shipments, 3,800 head; market opened stronger and ruled 5c higher, but finally closed weak and dull; mixed packing sold at $4 30@4 55; light $4 35@4 55; choice heavy $4 60@4 85.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head; unfavorable Eastern reports depressed the market; shipping 10@15c lower; common to prime $3 70@5 55; butchers' generally steady but supply smaller; cows $2 00@3 60; bulls $3 30@3 40; oxen $2 60@3 70; calves $4 50@5 25; feeders and stockers quiet and weak at $2 60@3 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market slow but firm at $4 40@5 45.

BUFFALO—JANUARY, 28.—Cattle—Receipts 1,785 head; market demand good and tending upward; choice heavy $5 50@5 75; good to choice steers $4 60@5 25; fair to medium, $3 85@4 50; fat bulls $3 50@4 00; best grades disposed of.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,700 head; market steady and firm, fair to